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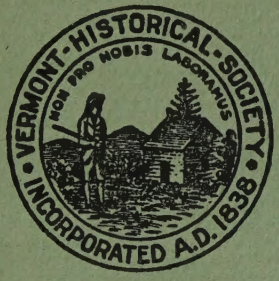
Historical Society



A Stratified Rock Shelter in Vermont
A Vermont Incident in the American Revolution
Recent Publications
Introducing President Gay
The One Hundred and Second Annual Meeting
Postscript

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY
MARCH
1940

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MARCH

1940

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Believing that the diaries of Seth Shaler Arnold reveal significant basic historical material of a social and economic nature, we are planning to print extensive excerpts in the June issue. Reviews of important books will be an added feature.

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Proceedings of the
Vermont Historical Society

1940

NEW SERIES MARCH VOL. VIII NO. 1

A STRATIFIED ROCK SHELTER IN VERMONT

By JOHN H. BAILEY

Formerly Archaeologist of the Champlain Valley Archaeological Society

According to Gilbert Murray, on the basis of anthropological standards, man's whole historic period is extremely recent. Man as we recognize him has been on earth some twenty-odd thousand years; only his last three thousand are reasonably clear to the historian although filled with problems that man has by no means solved. Perhaps the amazing thing about him is that he has done as well as he has within the three thousand years—walking with fairly steady feet on a planet and in a universe where at every turn he faces mystery. Being definitely ill at ease ourselves in the field of anthropology and sensing that our inferences may be somewhat obtusipennate in character, we venture cautiously on to state a firm belief—that man will never walk with firm feet in this world until the darkness that enshrouds the past of his race can be to a reasonable extent eliminated; and that point of view applies not only to far away Egypt but to a man's own environs—even his own backyard. Here in this little corner of the earth Champlain was the first white man, presumably, to gaze on the blue waters of Lake Champlain, lovely in their mountain setting. We often read

his description of those hours [Vermont Prose, *Vol. 3, Green Mountain Series, p. 13*]*—and then wonder what men and what races preceded him. There are the ancient Indian trails across Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine to the coast—who first found the way and who followed him? We confess to a feeling of irritation, even naive, that we do not know the answer. Anyway, we asked Mr. Bailey to lift a tip of the curtain of darkness that lies over the past of the Great Lake, and his significant and interesting discussion of the story he found written in the rocks of "Curse Point" is before you. Additional comment appears in the Postscript. Editor.*

PRIMITIVE man has always sought shelter from the elements in caves or under overhanging cliffs. There are caves in France which have produced evidence of almost continuous occupation for over thirty thousand years. The inhabitants of the Champlain Valley were no exception. At least three small shelters have been excavated within a mile of Fort Ticonderoga,[1] and others have been reported up and down the lake shore. These rock shelters were formed by the differential erosion of a cliff, generally of limestone in this region, which resulted in an overhanging ledge of rock. It was beneath these ledges that the Indians established their homes, probably enlarging the sheltered area by building a skin lean-to against the cliff. In these dimly lighted cavern homes they cooked, ate, and slept, tossing their meat bones and broken implements onto the floor, and now and then losing a perfect weapon in the debris. Naturally this rubbish, accumulating underfoot, gradually raised the level of the shelter floor. It is from these layers of rubbish that the archaeologist obtains the evidence which tells the story of the people who lived there. In some parts of the country, this tale can be more completely told because the continued dryness of the soil, or perhaps a dry layer of ash, has preserved such perishable objects as wooden arrows, sandals, and fragments of textiles. However, as yet, no such destructible remains have been discovered in shelters of the Champlain Valley.

We had little hope of recovering any such objects when, in June, 1938, the attention of the Champlain Valley Archaeological Society was called to a long, shallow rock shelter on the Vermont shore of Lake Champlain, since the overhang was slight, and it was obvious

1. Bailey, John H., *A Rock Shelter at Fort Ticonderoga*, Bulletin of the Champlain Valley Archaeological Society, Vol. I, No. 1, December, 1937.

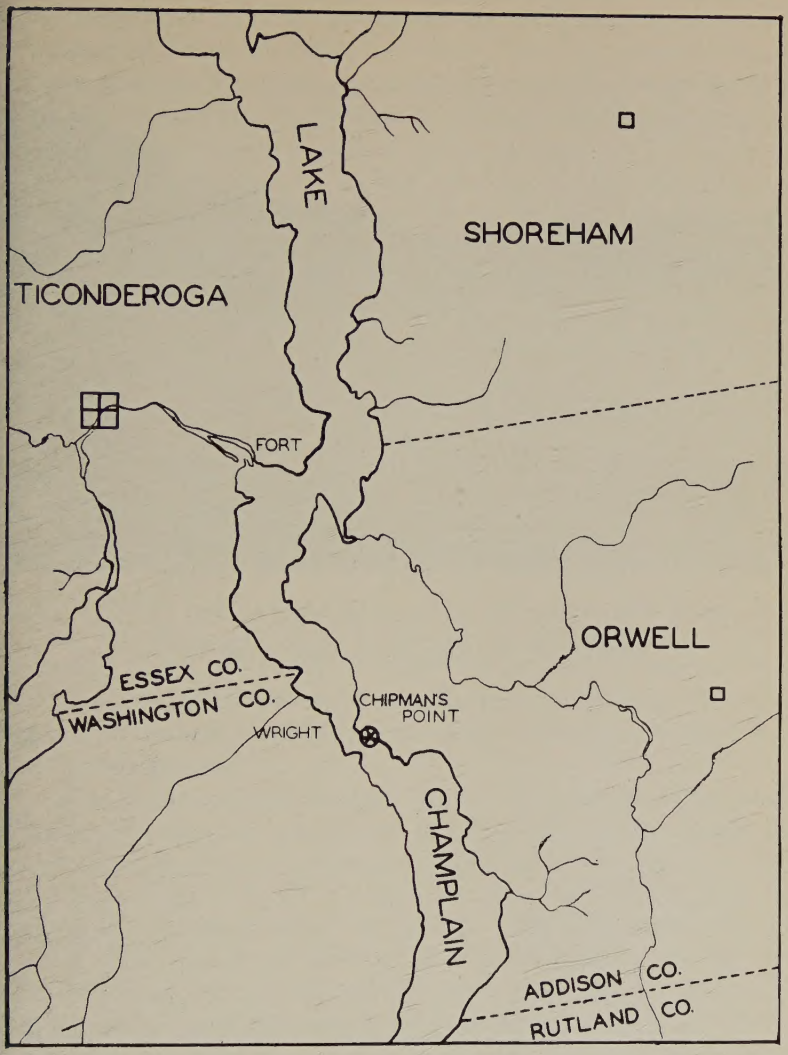
LAKE
SHOREHAM
TICONDEROGA
FORT
ORWELL
ESSEX CO.
WASHINGTON CO.
CHIPMAN'S POINT
WRIGHT
CHAMPLAIN
ADDISON CO.
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FIGURE I

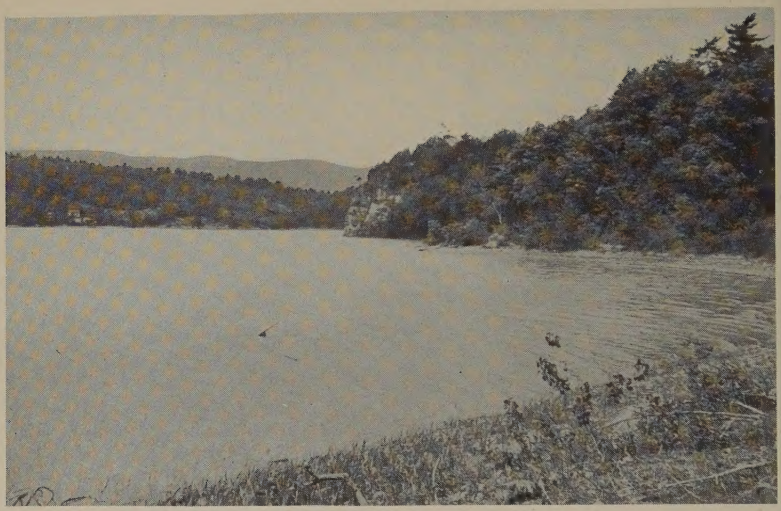

PLATE I. View from the southeast showing "Curse Point." The shelter is in the trees to the right of the point.

that water would have blown into the shelter with every storm. Mr. John Lewis of Fort Ticonderoga, New York, who had visited the place many times in his trapping activities, showed us the spot. Situated on Chipman's Point, in Orwell Township, Addison County, a few hundred feet south of the Wright-Chipman's Point Ferry, it was on the property of Reverend J. De Forest for whose permission to excavate the Society is grateful (*see Figure 1*).

Excavation began early in July under the direction of the writer, and was ably supervised by H. Lee Ferguson, Jr., who had just been graduated from Williams College with a geology major. During the summer's digging we were assisted at various times by Howard Nadeau, Albert Lovington, Warren Snow, William A. Ross, and George Norton. The Society is indebted to them for their willing and intelligent coöperation.

The first point south of the ferry landing consists of a sixty-foot rocky bluff extending almost vertically upward from the water's edge. The neighbors around called the place "Curse Point" although no one could tell us exactly why the name had been given or to what the curse was attributable. However, there was considerable shaking of heads and a general no-good-will-come-of-it attitude when we moved in to start excavating. At first we were skeptical of these tales, but when, after three weeks' work, we had lost two helpers through illness, we began to wonder if the "Curse" had not been working. However, those of us who spent the greatest amount of time there escaped unscathed, so we concluded that the "Curse" must have been appeased.

The shelter, several hundred feet to the southeast of the bluff, faced southwest onto a small bay (*see Plate I*). At the shelter, the bedrock of Beekmantown limestone towers above the bay for at least 50 feet and at its base is a talus slope extending upward from the shore to a maximum height of 36 feet. This slope is covered with trees, bushes, and blocks of limestone which had fallen from the cliff above during years of weathering. At the eastern end of the shelter is a ramp or natural stairway leading to the top of the cliff. Down this causeway rains have carried small rocks, dirt, and sticks which covered a portion of the eastern shelter floor. From the ramp, the overhang extends westward along the back wall for about 120 feet, varying in depth from 13 feet 6 inches at the eastern end to 10 feet at the western end as shown in Diagram I (*see page 9*). At one point in between there is a section where the overhang becomes less

than 5 feet. Moving eastward from the western end, the height reached by the talus slope increases from 22 feet to 36 feet above lake level. Therefore, since the lower edge of the overhang is roughly parallel to the water level, the roof in the western portion is farther above the floor or top of the talus slope. A path, probably used by hunters, trappers, or nature students, extended along the back wall at the top of the talus slope.

Excavations were begun in the eastern portion at the foot of the causeway. Early in the work, it was apparent that someone had been searching here previously, and local tradition reported that several Spanish coins had been found. Possibly these had been lost by soldiers or hunters encamped here in colonial times.

Stationary reference points were established on the back wall from which measurements could be taken on all specimens and irregular formations encountered. From these, their arrangement and distribution were plotted on a map of the shelter and the depth recorded in the field notes. In the case of unusual finds, drawings and photographs were made. In this way the maximum amount of information was acquired from the artifacts recovered from the shelter floor.

Extending westward from the foot of the ramp was a cluster of large blocks of rock which may have fallen from the cliff above before the shelter was inhabited or they may have been outward projections of the bedrock. They were too large to move so excavations were carried on around them. In doing so, we found just down the slope from them, mingled with refuse animal bones, most of the sherds of pottery obtained from this portion of the shelter. A few feet west of these rocks (*see Diagram I, Feature A*), at a depth of 28 inches, we uncovered our first skeleton or, as it proved, partial skeleton. It was that of a girl about eighteen years old. Some of the bones were in articulated position, but obviously most of them had been disturbed before, probably by the curiosity seekers who had preceded us. They left for us a few teeth, the left shoulder blade, the collar bones, both arms, several neck vertebrae, a few ribs, the sacrum and four lumbar vertebrae, one lower leg and foot.

Near the back wall, behind the large rocks, evidence was uncovered of a one-time fire pit or hearth. It consisted of a circular area about two feet in diameter, rich in charcoal and dark brown dirt, which reached a depth of 24 inches. Near the top of this pit were two human vertebrae which should have given us some hint as to what we were to find later. As we dug westward we came upon, 10

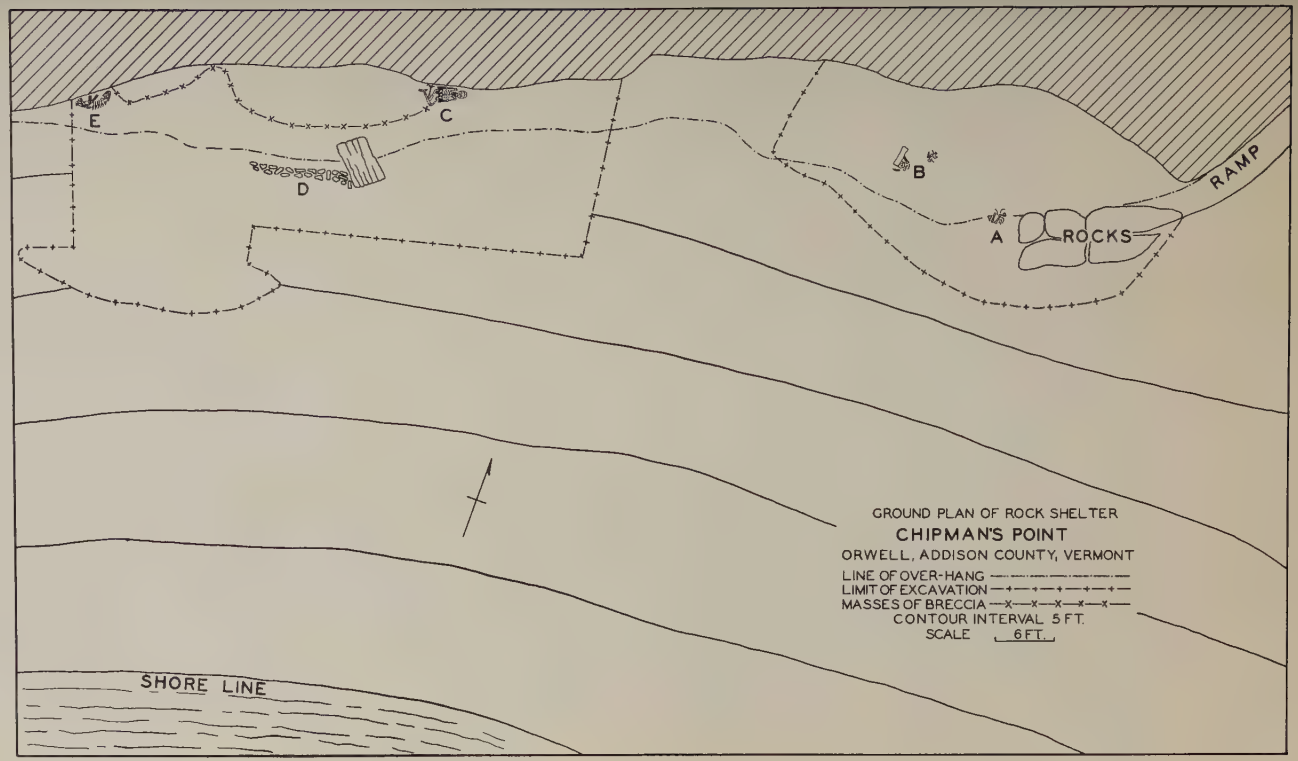
E
C
D
B
A
ROCKS
RAMP
SHORE LINE
GROUND PLAN OF ROCK SHELTER
CHIPMAN'S POINT
ORWELL, ADDISON COUNTY, VERMONT
LINE OF OVER-HANG
LIMIT OF EXCAVATION
MASSES OF BRECCIA
CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FT.
SCALE 6 FT.

Diagram I

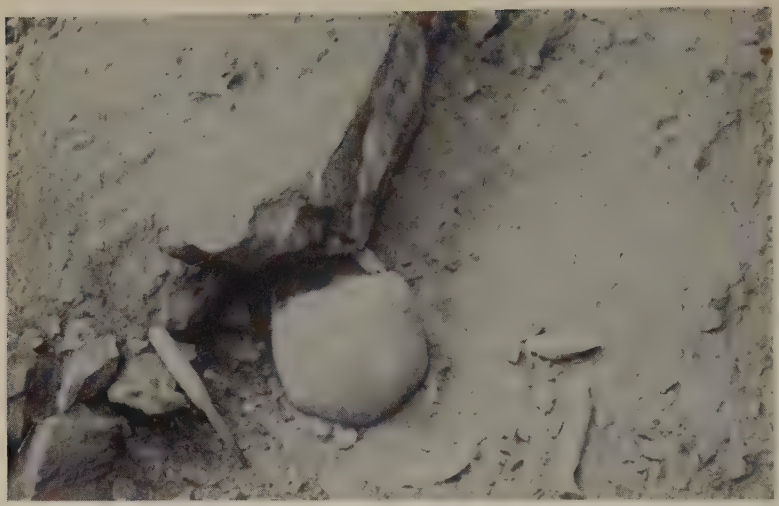

PLATE II. Skull of woman on top of pile of broken human bones found in eastern end of shelter.

inches below the surface, a pile of cracked and broken human bones containing the two shoulder blades, many ribs and badly shattered long bones. With these bones were six fresh water clamshells and a chip of chert. A few feet beyond, we found another pile (*Diagram I, Feature B*) of broken bones immediately under a large limestone slab. On top of this pile, placed with foramen magnum upward, was the skull and lower jaw, still in articular position, of a woman about 45 years old (*Plate II*). Below the skull was more of the skeleton which we had just found in the other heap. Every arm and leg bone of the skeleton had been broken and longitudinally split. Several similarly broken animal bones were also found in the piles.

We were now confronted with the question of why the bones of this woman's skeleton should have been so thoroughly cracked and split and then carefully buried in two piles. The first and most obvious answer seemed to be that here we had the evidence of a cannibalistic feast. Furthermore, only several small fragments of vertebrae were recovered from both of the piles. Practically all of the large animal leg bones found throughout the shelter had been broken and split in order, as we believe, to extract the marrow. It is possible that the human bones had been treated in the same manner for a similar purpose. A close examination of the human bones revealed that some of them bore evidence of gnawing by rodents and upon others were small darkened areas which may have been the result of burning. A more pleasant alternative to the cannibalism theory is that the woman had died of natural causes, been buried for a short while, the body later exhumed, the bones cracked, broken and scattered on the shelter floor for a time where they were gnawed by rodents, then collected and buried in two piles. But why all this effort and why was not the skull broken in the process? The more logical explanation seems to be that during a time of want the woman was killed and eaten; the bones were cracked and the marrow was extracted; then the fragments were tossed on the floor where the rodents took their share, and were later collected and buried in the two heaps. The head, having been kept intact perhaps because of superstition, was placed on top of one of the piles.

Excavations were continued westward from the foot of the causeway for about 21 feet where evidence of aboriginal occupation ceased. Our excavations to date had revealed no stratification, and the shelter floor had consisted of chips and blocks of limestone, and patches of black-brown humus filled with refuse bones. These pockets of ac-

cumulated refuse with a depth, in some cases, of 28 inches rested upon powdered limestone and bedrock.

Next, we moved to the lower and western end of the shelter and opened a trench 18 feet wide covering from the back wall outward and down the talus slope as far as aboriginal finds warranted. Enlarging our trench to the eastward, we discovered that evidence of habitation again disappeared about 17 feet from the previously described excavation. As in the eastern end, broken animal bones, chips of chert and small fragments of pottery were found within a few inches of the surface. These continued about halfway down the talus slope, but in decreasing quantity. This top layer varied in thickness from 8 inches to over 2 feet in some areas (*see Diagram II, Feature A*). Below it, in the central portion was a layer of loose limestone rubble with an occasional pocket of darker soil extending through it from the upper layer. In many spots material from above had filtered down through the loose rocks, and in searching for them we found that the loose rubble overlay another refuse layer at a deeper level. This second layer was composed of a rich, black, greasy soil filled with animal bones and small limestone blocks (*Diagram II, Feature B*) and continued downward with variously shaded layers reaching a depth as great as 6 feet 6 inches. Below this we again encountered loose limestone rubble, and although we dug test trenches over 2 feet down into it, we could not find another habitation level nor, on the other hand, did we reach bedrock.

We did find very clear evidence, though, that the inhabitants of the earliest floor had pushed their debris down the talus slope and thus gradually widened their living quarters. This pushing of refuse down the slope continued while the floor level, as measured on the back wall, rose nearly 4 feet in height. At about the middle of this deposit, there was a definite habitation floor (*Diagram II, Feature C*), in which the bone fragments and mussel shells were broken into unusually small pieces as if they had been trampled on for a period of time. After this 4 foot deposit had been accumulated, the shelter evidently had been deserted for a time during which chips and rocks fell from the overhanging cliff and in one place on the talus slope buried the rubbish under almost 5 feet of rock rubble.

It was in this lower level that we encountered our biggest physical problem. Two great masses of refuse were found cemented firmly together by lime saturated water which had dripped from the overhang. These occupied the greater area of the shelter, as shown in

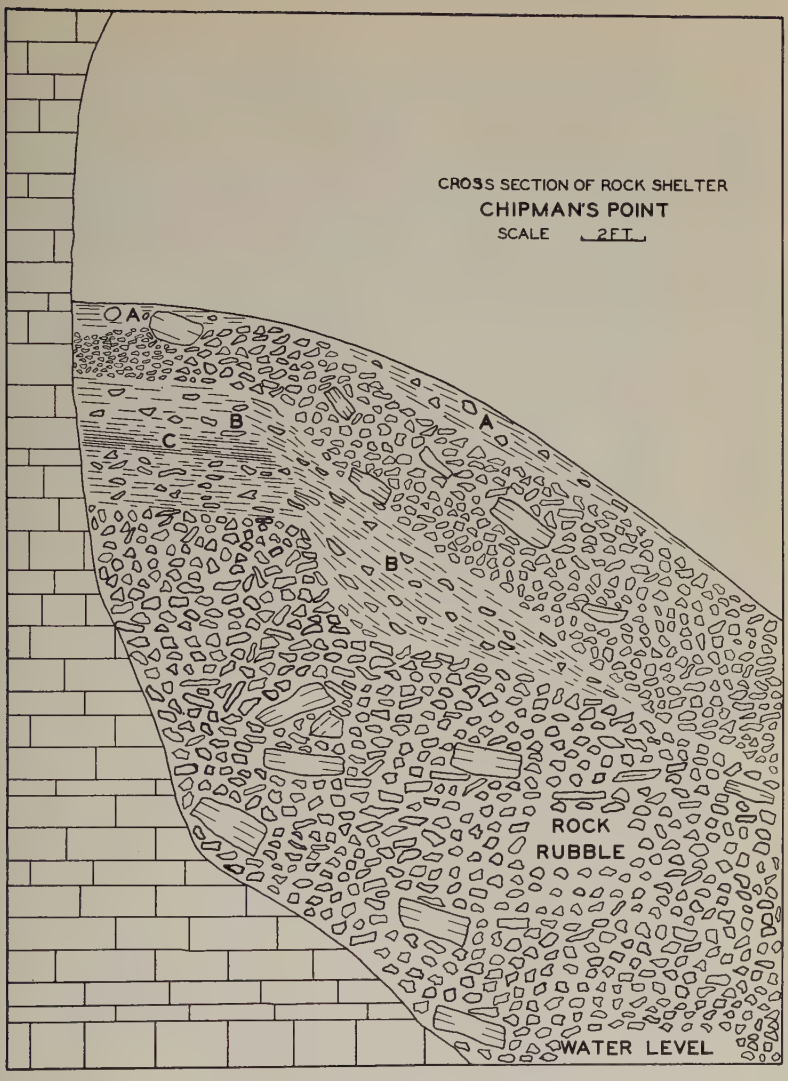
CROSS SECTION OF ROCK SHELTER
CHIPMAN'S POINT
SCALE 2FT.
A
B
C
A
B
ROCK
RUBBLE
WATER LEVEL

Diagram II

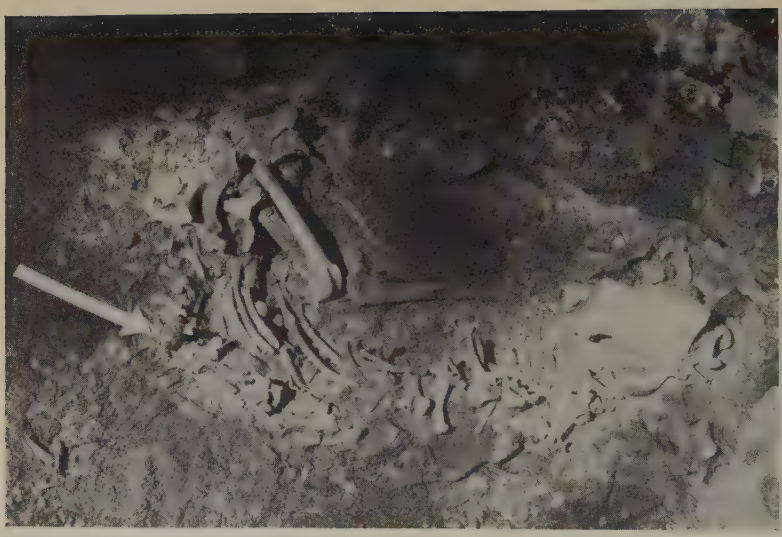

PLATE III. Skeleton of dog in situ. Arrow points to notched triangular arrowpoint among bones. Found in western end of shelter.

Diagram I, and for the most part extended from within two feet of the surface downward to the loose rock rubble which we considered the real bottom of the shelter. Desirable deer bones, chips and broken artifacts had to be left in place because no effective way of removing them without shattering could be devised. Nature, in her own inimical way, had preserved reference columns[2] for posterity in this shelter. We were able to wrest several arrowpoints away from her by using a 15 pound sledge, but the effort and risk involved were more than the results warranted. We did have hopes that the geologists could give us some idea of a date for our shelter by determining the length of time necessary for the lime infiltration of our deposit to have taken place. However, they claim that too many indeterminate conditions would have contributed to its formation, and so our hopes for a geologically dated site in the northeastern area of the United States vanished. This unyielding material came as close to the breccia of European caverns as any yet found in this region.

Just west of the smaller of these masses of cemented refuse and at a depth of five feet, we found a dog burial. The animal had been curled against the back wall (*see Plate III, and Diagram I, Feature E*), lying on its right side, facing west. On one of its lumbar vertebrae lay an arrowpoint of black chert, triangular and slightly notched (*see Plate V, Figure 39*), which may or may not have been the instrument of death. Although the bones of the front paws were firmly cemented to the back wall, the bones of the forelegs were missing. The skeleton was later submitted to Dr. Glover M. Allen[3] for an examination and he reports the following:

"The dog represents the larger breed of Indian dog and is in fine condition. We have remains from shell heaps of the Maine Coast that match it almost exactly. It was an animal about the size of a setter, with a heavily boned skull, but rather light limbs, the latter however an inch or more shorter than in a greyhound skeleton. The presence of the os penis makes certain that it was a male."

As the excavations were carried eastward from the dog burial, we came upon in the upper level two heaps of clamshells, one at a depth of 18 inches and the other at 2 feet. The larger one, containing

2. In certain of the type-station caverns of Europe, areas or columns have been left and preserved for reference and future excavation. These are called "reference columns."

3. Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

over 300 shells, rested upon several large blocks of limestone. The shells were those of the fresh clam or mussel and evidently are the remains of prehistoric "clam bakes." A few bones were present in one of the piles, so clams were not the only item on the menu.

In front of the larger mass of breccia and at a depth of about 5 feet, we uncovered a peculiar arrangement of limestone slabs (*Diagram I, Feature D*). Parallel to the back wall and approximately 10 feet from it was a row of limestone blocks resting vertically, almost as if they had been set there purposely. Outside of these were large pieces of rock, while inside the refuse layer contained more black dirt, broken animal bones and smaller rocks. Perhaps this was built by the inhabitants stoning up the outer edge of their shelter floor to keep it from slipping down the slope. The rock wall, if we may call it that, continued eastward for about 11 feet and ended with a large limestone slab 5 feet long and 3 feet wide.

Just beyond this large limestone slab, the lower level black soil became thinner until it was almost impossible to trace it at all. We continued on in the hope of finding something else, and a few feet beyond the larger mass of breccia we discovered the skull of a bobcat firmly cemented to the back wall. Below it in the rubble were the ulna, radius and paw bones, probably of the same animal. Two feet beyond the bobcat's skull we found the second burial for this end of the shelter (*shown in Plate IV and Diagram I, Feature C*). It was the skeleton of a twelve-year-old child lying almost on its back, parallel to the wall and heading east. The arms had been placed at the sides of the body and the legs loosely flexed outward toward the lake. It had been buried 2 feet 10 inches deep underneath medium-sized blocks of limestone, some of which had crushed open the skull along the sutures. Between the feet and the bobcat skull and slightly lower than both of them had been collected a group of objects. This cache consisted primarily of fragments of leg bones of some large mammal, perhaps the elk, two of which had been chipped and ground into chisels, three large clamshells, a badly decayed elk antler prong and the cut and ground shaft of a leg bone.

No account of this end of the shelter would be complete without some mention of the rattlesnake skeletons. In the lower levels, practically every large limestone block we removed had a pile of vertebrae and ribs beneath it. A close examination of one of these heaps disclosed small skull fragments with the hollow fangs in place. Then we knew that we had come upon a hibernating place for countless

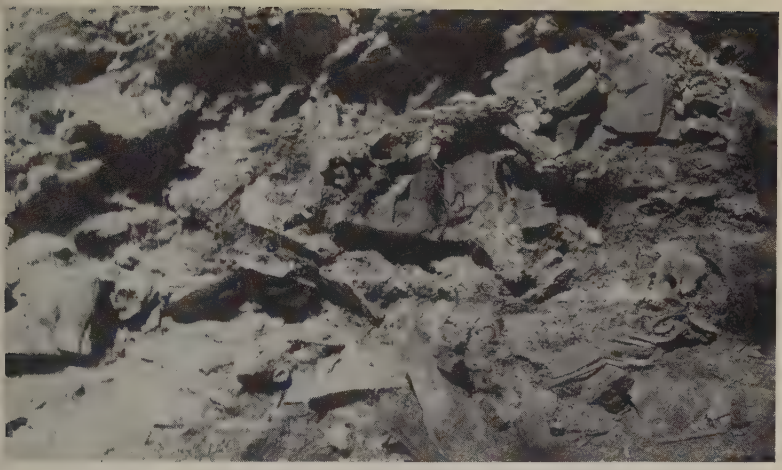

PLATE IV. Burial of twelve-year-old child with bobcat skull at left, cache of objects in center and child's skeleton at right. Found in central portion of shelter.

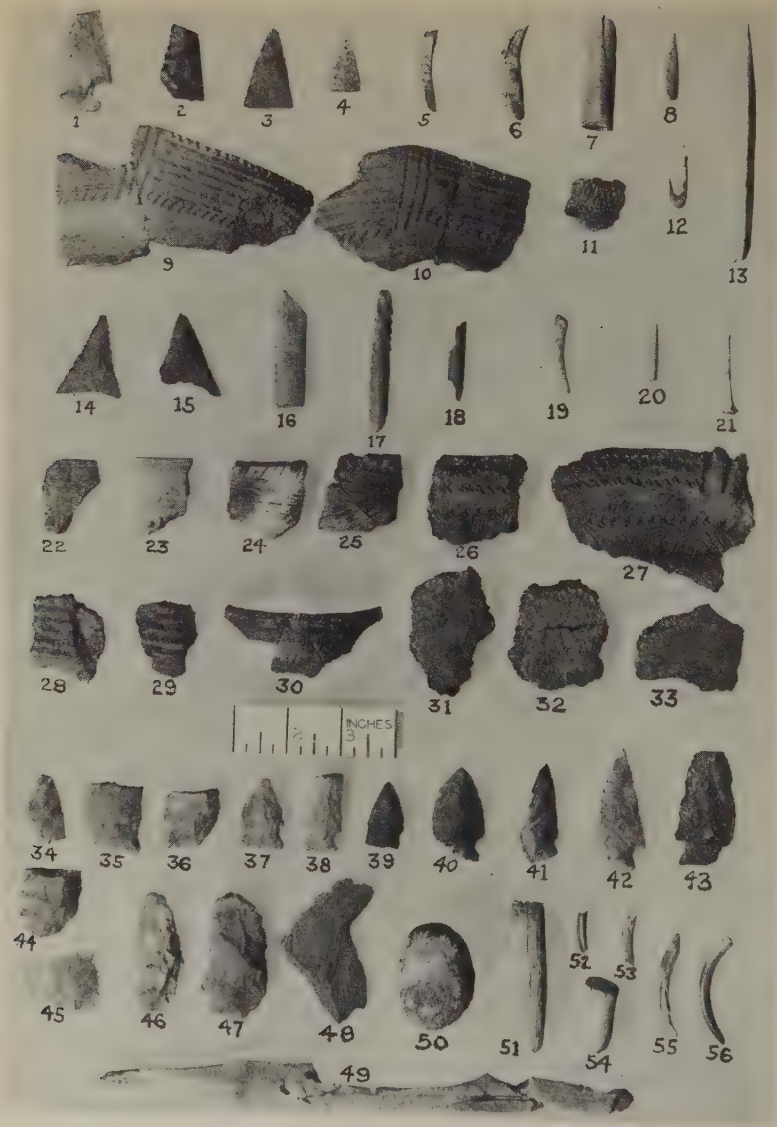

PLATE V. Artifacts from refuse of shelter. Figures 1-13 are from eastern end of shelter. Figures 14-33 are from upper level of western end and Figures 34-56 are from lower level of western end of shelter.

generations of rattlesnakes. Fortunately for us this was many years ago. The Vermont winters had evidently been too much for many of them.

In order to simplify the discussion of the various implements and artifacts found, we shall treat them under the following headings: Chipped and Rough Stone, Bone, and Pottery, subdividing these again according to their derivation from the east and from the west ends of the shelter, with the artifacts from the western end discussed according to the depth at which they were found.

Chipped and Rough Stone Artifacts

Chipped stone from the eastern end was scant, being represented by only six examples. The nearly complete specimen, a large corner-notched point of greenish gray chert with the tip portion missing (*Plate V, Figure 1*), had been beveled along the edges, and one surface is covered with a layer of lime incrustation. This was found on nearly all specimens, both of stone and bone, and always on the side upon which the specimen had been resting. The other nearly perfect arrowpoint is a triangular one of black chert with a straight base and one corner carefully chipped off (*see Plate V, Figure 2*). Just why this was done, it is hard to say. The rest of the specimens consist of three point tips and the medial section of another with both base and tip missing. All are of chert and of a dark gray color.

Artifacts made by the chipping process were more numerous in the western end although the upper deposit produced only two specimens. These are the two broad, concave-based, black chert triangles shown in *Plate V, Figures 14 and 15*. One was found at a depth of 9 inches among cracked animal bones while the other came from just below the surface of the talus slope along with potsherds. No other chipped stone artifacts were found until the tip portion of a point (*Plate V, Figure 34*) was located at a depth of 3 feet 10 inches, and the rest occurred from there on downward to the 6 foot 6 inch level. An analysis of the finished points from these depths shows that all of them fit some subgroup of the notched type. Of the nine whose shapes are distinguishable (*Plate V, Figures 35-43*), four fall into the side-notched type, that is, having a width of base as wide or wider than the blade immediately above the notch. The others are corner-notched or have a base narrower than the blade above. One peculiar form (*Plate V, Figure 39*) which was found on the dog's skele-

ton, is a slightly notched triangle similar to some reported from the Donovan farm.[4] Several of the specimens appear to be rejects, unfinished arrowpoints, and are shown in *Plate V, Figures 44-47*. One of these is slightly notched while the rest have either oval or square bases. Two of the arrowpoints (*Plate V, Figures 37 and 38*) are of gray quartzite, while the others are of chert of various dark hues.

The two remaining stone implements are rough stone types and are from the lower level of the western end. One of them (*Plate V, Figure 48*) is an "L" shaped fragment of slate with a series of scratches meeting at an obtuse angle on one surface of the fragment. One possible explanation is that it was a whetstone used for sharpening awls or knives. This was found near the dog burial and about 5 feet deep. The other specimen (*Plate V, Figure 50*) is an even more interesting one. It is a small, heavy, oval nodule of sulphide covered with a thin layer of dark reddish hematite. One end is completely covered with a layer of lime and the exposed surfaces appear to have been worn smooth by rubbing. Perhaps the hematite was rubbed off as a paint until only the sulphide core remained, when it was discarded. Subsequent weathering of the sulphide produced the thin layer of hematite now present.

Implements of Bone

The inhabitants of Chipman's Point rock shelter made complete use of the animals they killed. After eating the flesh, many of the bones were fashioned into implements and even some of the teeth were used as engravers or cutters, while presumably the skins were tanned to be used for clothing and shelter.

The bone artifacts from the eastern end were more numerous and interesting than were those of chipped stone. The common Indian tool, the bone awl, was represented by one fine complete example (*Plate V, Figure 13*) and the tip portion of another (*Figure 8*). The perfect one had been cut from a mammal leg bone, ground to shape and polished. The tip fragment is well polished and may have been made from a deer ulna as the piece is flat sided with a central cavity. The small complete fishhook, shown in *Plate V, Figure 12*,

4. Bailey, John H., *A Ground Slate Producing Site Near Vergennes, Vermont*, Bulletin of Champlain Valley Archaeological Society, Vol. I, No. 2, June 1939, p. 15.

was probably made from a splinter of large mammal leg bone because, although well ground and polished, there is a slight cavity on one side of the base due to the natural curvature of the bone. It may have been formed by drilling a hole through the bone before it was chipped and ground into final shape. There is a groove forming a knob on the head of the shaft to which was fastened the fisherman's line. As usual in most prehistoric Indian fishhooks, there is no barb. The only other bone artifact from this end is the cut section of bone shown in *Plate V, Figure 7*. It has been made from a bird wing or leg bone by cutting off each end. Perhaps it was used as a bead or as a handle or it may be the discard after the desired portion had been cut from it. Two worked teeth were also found here, although many unworked ones were recovered. One of the former is a split beaver incisor (*Plate V, Figure 5*) which has one end sharpened by grinding off the corner of the broken tooth. The other tooth is the canine of a bear with the crown end chipped and slightly ground. Both of these may have been inserted in handles and used as cutters or engravers.

Implements of bone from the western end about equalled in number the chipped stone artifacts. The upper level contained the tip of a well-ground and polished awl (*Plate V, Figure 20*) and a slender awl made from the fibula of a small mammal (*Figure 21*). Two fragments of a slightly carbonized harpoon or barbed bone arrowpoint were found among ashes at a depth of 16 inches (*Plate V, Figures 17 and 18*). The point portion has six shallow barbs upon each side and the point itself is missing. In the same pocket of ashes was found the rectangular bone object shown in *Plate V, Figure 16*. It is a flat thin section of bone, which has been ground to shape with one end cut to an edge. It is hard to say whether this was done so that a completed implement might be removed from a longer piece of bone or so that the portion we possess would make a better spatula or clay-working tool. One worked tooth, which came from this upper level, is the split beaver incisor in *Plate V, Figure 19*. One end has been ground to a flat surface perpendicular to the length of the tooth. It is perhaps an engraving or bone-cutting implement.

Two objects of antler came from the lower refuse layer (*Plate V, Figures 51 and 54*). One is the basal end of an antler tine from which the tip had been removed by cutting and breaking. The other is a small antler punch, 1⅜ inches long and conical in shape. It has evidently been ground somewhat in order to form a pointed imple-

ment and the point itself is smooth and polished. The large end is slightly splintered, perhaps as the result of blows of a hammerstone.

The outstanding article of bone from this end of the shelter is the dagger-like implement (*shown in Plate V, Figure 49*), which was made from the solid portion of the leg bone of some large mammal. The seven pieces recovered join together to form a dirk-like weapon, 10 inches long. These fragments were found at a depth of 3 feet 10 inches in a layer of cracked deer bones. The reconstructed tool is triangular in cross section and was shaped by a grinding and polishing process. The broadest side has a slight ridge extending lengthwise down the middle. One end has been cut into the shape of a somewhat rounded handle 2½ inches long. We cannot tell the type of point it possessed, for that end was not recovered. Considering the small size of the pieces into which it had been broken and how the longer ones were slit longitudinally, the implement appears to have been intentionally broken.

Four fragments of worked teeth were taken from depths ranging from 5 feet to 6 feet 6 inches. The most perfect one is a porcupine incisor (*Plate V, Figure 56*) with the root end cut off and ground flat perpendicularly to the length of the tooth and with the lingual surface of the cutting edge ground with a transverse motion as shown by the scratch marks. The other three are beaver incisors, one (*Plate V, Figure 52*) of which is ground in a similar manner while the other two are split and ground angularly, one sloping from the center toward the outer edge, the other in the opposite direction. These may have been inserted into wooden or antler handles to be used as cutting or engraving tools.

The Cache of Objects

It was thought advisable to discuss the cache of objects found with the child's skeleton separately. Although the lower habitation level did not extend as far east as the child's grave, it is believed that the burial was associated with it because the animal bones found in the cache are from the same type of large mammal, probably the elk, as some of the broken bones taken from the lower floor level.

The most instructive objects in the cache were the six fragments of large mammal leg bones. Two of them (*Plate VI, Figures 4 and 5*) are merely broken pieces of the bone, one of which must be from near the head of the femur as it has a width of 2½ inches and

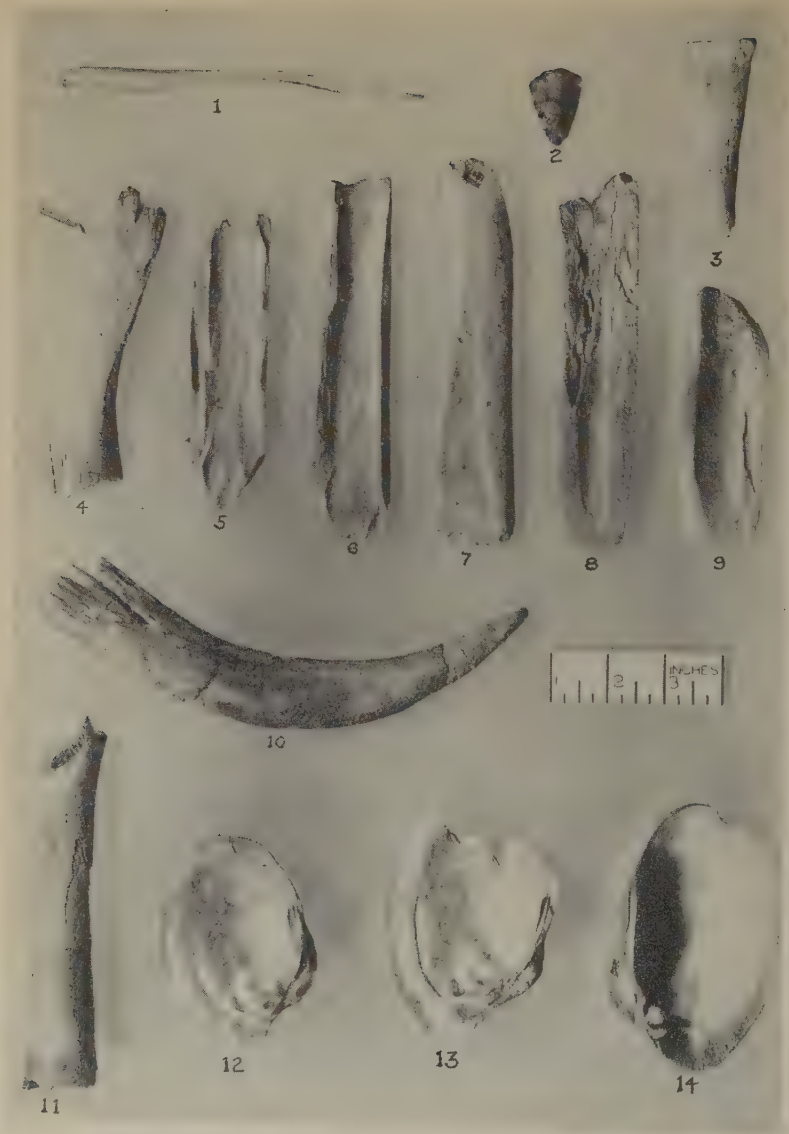

PLATE VI. Articles from cache with child's burial. Figs. 1 and 11, unworked bear bones; Fig. 2, black chert scraper; Fig. 3, cut shaft of bone; Figs. 4-9, series of moose-bone chisels in various stages of manufacture; Fig. 10, brow tine of elk; and Figs. 12-14, unworked fresh-water mussel shells.

shows the curve for the attachment of the muscle. The next two rectangular bone fragments (*Plate VI, Figures 6 and 7*) have been broken from the shaft of the bone and then carefully chipped along the sides and on both surfaces of one end. The last two pieces (*Plate VI, Figures 8 and 9*) evidently represent the finished product and have one end ground to a straight smooth-cutting edge. The very thoughtful Indians left for us two examples of each stage in the manufacture of these tools. Since the cutting edge in the finished product is straight, they can be called bone adzes or chisels, although the natural central cavity of the bone gives the tool the appearance of a gouge. The smaller of the finished specimens has all edges ground and polished smooth while the larger one has only the cutting edge ground. A transverse motion was used as the grinding marks show. Neither implement shows any evidence of use.

The only other piece of bone from the cache bearing evidence of working is the shaft of a small mammal tibia from which the epiphyseal cap has been cut and the shaft ground flat, perpendicular to the length of the bone (*Plate VI, Figure 3*). The spongy central area of the bone has either decayed or been dug out for a depth of ¼ of an inch. The other end of the shaft has been cracked and broken. Perhaps it was for use as a handle. The remaining objects of bone (*Plate VI, Figures 1 and 11*) are an unworked bear os penis and the shaft of a femur, probably bear. Three shells of the fresh-water mussel, all unworked, were found with the bones in the cache (*see Plate VI, Figures 12, 13, and 14*). A badly cracked and decayed brow tine of an elk or wapiti extended through the cache and is shown in *Plate VI, Figure 10*. A small triangular black chert scraper (*Plate VI, Figure 2*) was found a few inches away from the cache and probably was originally a part of it.

Pottery

It is only after a detailed study and comparison of the pottery from a site that we are able to distinguish certain innate characteristics which will tell us something of the cultural connection of our particular site with others found in neighboring states. Also so many of our traits, as form of arrowpoints, types of bone implements and modes of burial, are quite often found in more than one cultural subdivision. Hence the importance of pottery as a determining factor, and the reason we are giving such a detailed description of the pot-

tery found in Chipman's Point rock shelter in this analytical study of the place.

The pottery fragments from the eastern end are predominantly of a hard reddish ware with an average hardness of 2.5[5] and a range of 2.0-3.0, and all are grit tempered. The only two rim sherds recovered are shown in *Plate V, Figures 9 and 10*. Both are from the same jar and a definite castellation or point is present on one of them. The decoration consists of a band of six rows of cord-wound twig impressions running parallel to the lip, and at each castellation a band of three vertical rows extends from the lip to the lower edge of the collar decoration. The junction of the lip and the upper edge of the collar is decorated with a cord-wound twig vertically impressed to give a notched appearance. The lip surface has one continuous cord impression upon it. Below the parallel rows on the collar is a series of short vertical corded twig imprints. The sherds are apparently from a vessel with a constricted neck, plain except for an occasional double row of short horizontal cord twig impressions, generally found under the castellations. These short imprints show plainly the size of the twig which was less than 1/16 of an inch in diameter. Most of the other sherds from this end of the shelter are from this same jar. However, other jars are represented, in most cases by plain body sherds, and only one (*Plate V, Figure 11*) has a series of sharply incised short lines applied at random.

Pottery was more abundant in the upper level of the western end. Nearly one hundred sherds were recovered, and fragments of at least six different jars are found among them. The most interesting was a jar represented by seven sherds, two of which are shown in *Plate V, Figures 26 and 27*. It has been decorated first by two rows of a twisted cord imprint running parallel to the lip. There is a castellation formed by squeezing up the clay of the lip into two projecting knobs below which are three vertical cord-wound twig impressions. The jar was again of the constricted neck variety and bears at the base of the collar a row of short cord twig imprints. The neck area is decorated with incised parallel lines crossing at nearly right angles. Other incised lines are present, but not enough was recovered to determine the pattern.

Two other rim sherds are Iroquoian in appearance in that all deco-

5. Tests made with Ceramic Hardness Standards of the University of Michigan, Museum of Anthropology.

ration was done by incising or drawn lines (*Plate V, Figures 24 and 25*). The outer edge of the lip has been cut into by short vertical grooves which may be fingernail impressions. Below these on the collar are a number of straight lines parallel to the lip and drawn in a hesitating manner. Extending from the lower one of these downward at an acute angle is another series of parallel lines. Two more Iroquoian-like collared sherds were found (*Plate V, Figures 22 and 23*) decorated on the collar surface with triangular plats filled with incised parallel lines. Cord-wound twig impressions applied parallel to the lip were the only decoration on two more sherds shown in *Plate V, Figures 28 and 29*. A partial restoration (*Plate V, Figure 30*) was made from three pieces and exhibits a narrow overhanging collar, decorated with two parallel imprints of a small corded twig and a narrow lip. The upper and lower edges of the collar have been ornamented with a small impressed cord applied angularly. The neck area bears two short lines of cord imprints meeting at an angle. Over seventy-five body sherds varying in size were found. Several of the larger ones are shown in *Plate V, Figures 31, 32, and 33*. Practically all have a plain surface. They vary in thickness from 3/16 to 1/2 of an inch. Grays and tans are the predominant colors. All sherds from both ends of the shelter have undecorated interior surfaces although some are covered with a thin carbonized layer, perhaps of food. The hardness of the ware covers the same range as do the sherds from the eastern end.

Skeletal Material

The Indians of this rock shelter had a varied meat diet judging from the bones of the animals found in the refuse. The large mammals included the bear,[6] large white-tail deer, moose, and wapiti or elk. The elk and moose bones, however, came only from the cache with the child's burial and from the refuse in the lower level of the western end. The smaller animal bones found were from the beaver, muskrat, porcupine, racoon, mink, red squirrel, bobcat, small wolf or large dog, woodchuck, and fox. Many of these were no doubt killed for their pelts, but probably the majority of them appeared on the menu. Also found in the refuse were fragments of turtle shell. As

6. The writer wishes to take this opportunity to express his appreciation to Dr. John E. Hill of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, for his valuable aid in identifying most of the mammal and bird bones.

for the bird group, we found the remains of the heath hen (now extinct), Canada goose, barred owl, and thick-billed guillemot, a species of auk. Many unidentifiable forms of fish are represented either by scales, jaws, vertebrae, spines, or gill plates.

The adult female skull found in the eastern end was the only one from which the anthropometric measurements would be of value as the other skull found was that of a child and its measurements could not be used in any comparative study. The adult skull is very well preserved, perhaps because it was buried in limestone rubble which gave good drainage to whatever rain or snow was blown into the shelter. In order that archaeologists working in other areas may compare the skeletal finds with ours, we are giving the indices for the skull as follows:

Cephalic	76.0	Mesocephalic
Height-length	67.0	Chamaecephalic
Facial-upper	57.1	Leptoprosopic
Orbital	91.8	Megasame
Nasal	47.1	Mesorrhine

Although the lower jaw was present, disease had partially destroyed the heads of the rami so it was considered wiser to use only the upper facial readings. From these indices, it may be determined that the woman had a head mesocephalic in shape, high cranial vault, high narrow face, rather high rectangular orbits, and a nasal opening of medium size. Another skull, which was found in a rock shelter at Fort Ticonderoga,[7] had entirely different facial features although it was also mesocephalic.

Conclusions

As in the case of most rock shelters in the region, we have scant material evidence for determining the cultural affinities of the people who lived here. We may definitely say that the lower deposit at the western end was left by a non-pottery making people. The slightly notched triangular type of point found there with the dog burial resembles points from the Donovan site near Vergennes, Vermont, as has been noted before in this paper. Also all the notched arrowpoints from this level are forms present at the Vergennes site. The

7. Bailey, John H., *A Rock Shelter at Fort Ticonderoga*, Bulletin of Champlain Valley Archaeological Society, Vol. I, No. 1, December, 1937, pp. 14-15.

bone dagger and chisels made from mammal leg bones (if we may include, as we now believe we can, the child's burial in the culture of the lower stratum) have counterparts in artifacts reported by Ritchie[8] from Frontenac Island in Cayuga Lake, New York, a site which he attributes to the Laurentian Aspect,[9] as we do our Donovan site. Further, two sites of the Laurentian have a non-ceramic level for the lower portion of their deposits[10] which would be entirely in accord with the fact that our lower level had no pottery. It is fully realized that no far-reaching conclusions can be derived from such scanty material, but since it is all that we have, our best analysis of it leads to the tentative conclusion that the lower level of the shelter has a definite connection with this newly defined Laurentian Aspect.

From the upper western level and the eastern end we have a little more material. It is apparent, on the basis of depth of deposits and similarity of pottery decoration, that these two deposits are contemporaneous. The arrowpoints are predominantly triangular, although one notched type of point did occur. None of the bone implements found can be called deterministic for any one culture. However, they are all at home in the Owasco Aspect of Western New York. Most of the pottery rimsherds show Iroquoian influence in that they have castellations or points, are collared, have constricted necks, and plain interior surfaces. However, although the design is Iroquoian in appearance, most of it has been applied by the cord impression of the Algonkian potter. Such incised lines as are present have a crude ap-

8. Ritchie, William A., *The Frontenac Island Village and Burial Site*, Museum Service, Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, Vol. 12, No. 9, November–December 1939, p. 199, Plate 1, Figs. 1 and 31.

9. The terms "aspect" and "focus" are taken from present day archaeological terminology, and by "aspect" is meant, in a broad sense, a widespread culture which has many traits in common at the various sites explored. However, certain traits, as the use of the grooved axe for example, will not be present at all of the sites ascribed to a given aspect and some may be due to local differences. Those sites, usually in a more limited area, which have these traits not always present at all sites in the aspect, may be grouped together into what is known as a focus. A focus might be called a subdivision of the larger grouping, the aspect. For further information, it is suggested that the reader consult W. C. McKern's article, "The Midwestern Taxonomic Method," in *American Antiquity*, Vol. IV, No. 4, April 1939, pp. 301-313.

10. Ritchie, William A., "A Perspective of Northeastern Archaeology," *American Antiquity*, Vol. IV, No. 2, October 1938, p. 107. Cf. Ritchie, William A., *Two Village Sites at Brewerton, New York*, Research Records, Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, No. 5, 1940 (In Press).

pearance as if the potter were trying to copy something which might have been the pottery of the roving bands of Iroquois who were moving into this area. Very similar forms of decoration have been reported by Ritchie from Canandaigua[11] and Castle Creek.[12] From what little evidence is available, it appears that the last deposit in this shelter was left by a group of late Algonkin Indians who were associated with the Castle Creek Focus, Owasco Aspect, which has been so well defined for central, western, and southern New York.

In review, the first inhabitants were a non-ceramic hunting people using arrows tipped with notched points, possessing dogs, and killing the bear, deer, elk, and moose, from whose bones they made daggers and chisels. From the depth of their deposit, they must have occupied the shelter for a considerable period of time. After their departure, the shelter remained vacant during which time rocks and chips of limestone fell from the cliff above. When about two feet of this weathering rubble had accumulated, the last inhabitants moved in bringing with them a good grade of pottery and arrows tipped with triangular points. They also used bone awls, fishhooks, and harpoons, and appear to have turned cannibal on at least one occasion. It was probably not long after they left their rock shelter home before the advent of the white man.

11. Ritchie, William A., *A Prehistoric Fortified Village Site at Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York*, Research Records, No. 3, Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, Rochester, N. Y., 1936.

12. Ritchie, William A., *An Algonkin-Iroquois Contact Site on Castle Creek, Broome County, New York*, Research Records, No. 2, Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, Rochester, N. Y., 1934.

A VERMONT INCIDENT IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION: *THE STORY OF RICHARD WALLACE*

The service of Vermont leaders in the dark days of 1777, when the British under Burgoyne began the campaign that was intended to shatter the colonial cause, is well known. The contribution of humbler men is yet to be told. The achievement of Richard Wallace and his comrade in swimming across Lake Champlain to carry a vital message to troops on the other side has become more or less a legendary tale. We now examine it, giving our readers first, in Part I, the statement made by Wallace in 1832 when he was seeking a pension. Our text follows the photostat of the original document now in Washington. We asked Miss Dorothy C. Walter of East Burke, Vermont, to use her skill in research in recovering as much of the background of Richard Wallace's story as she could; and her notes, somewhat reduced because of space limitations, appear in Part II. We invite you to swim Lake Champlain with our young Vermont pioneer and then look back at the old days and the environment whence he came. Editor.

Part I

State of Vermont, Orange County, Probate District
of Bradford ss

ON this 24th day of July AD 1832—personally appeared in Open Court, before the Probate Court for the district of Bradford aforesaid, now sitting being a court of record, Richard Wallace a resident of Thetford in the County of Orange & State of Vermont aged 79 years, who being first duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the Act of Congress passed June 7, 1832,

Viz: in the month of February 1776 about the first as near as I can recollect I enlisted into Capt Masons company of Lebanon in the State of Connecticut for the term of two months, one Chamberlain

being the Lieut & one Abbott being the Ensign, of said company which is all that I can recollect about the officers of the army at this time. But I can well remember the service I performed.

I was among those who went onto the Dorchester heights near Boston, the first night, to build the two Forts, which we completed by daylight. I was drafted to go into Boston to cleanse the town from the small Pox & guard the town, where I remained a number of days and saw the castle blown up. When the British troops were gone the two months men were dismissed by parol [?] permission having served out my term I returned to Thetford where I did then & do still reside & commenced a betterment on a new farm about six miles from Connecticut River in the west part of the town & moved my family on to said farm in the Spring of 1777.

Shortly after my removal the great Burgoyne alarm, as it was called, was given, when it was said that Gen! Burgoyne had planned to send three detachments to distress & destroy the Inhabitants on Connecticut River from Newbury to Brattleborough in Vermont & Charlestown, N.H. This design was discovered by our scouts taking one of the British Scouts or Spies, who had orders to the Torys to be ready for the massachre [*sic*]. Of this statement I am certain for I saw the orders & heard them read at Charlestown, N.H. At this alarm the people West fled to the River where the inhabitants were more numerous, to save their lives & property. I, among others, left my farm, & volunteered as a Ranger & followed Scouting up & down Connecticut River from Newbury to Charlestown & to the West. In this service I continued about one month. I am certain it was more than three weeks.

I further declare, that on the 15th day of July of the same year 1777 I enlisted as a private for six months as an Indian Spie in Cap! Elisha Burtons Company & Col Hericks Regiment, then called Rangers, John Powell being Lieut of said Company. We marched to Manchest. [*Manchester*] in Vermont & then to Paulet, where our business was to scout in various places & to guard the frontiers.

In this service we continued until the last of Sept or first of October, when Gen! Burgoyne was so hemed [*sic*] in & surrounded by Gen! Gates army, that he could not escape, only by forcing his way to Lake George, & there taking shipping to Lake Champlain, & proceeding on to Canada. To prevent this Gen! Gates continued to cut off the British Water craft on Lake George: & for this purpose sent two detachments of five hundred men each one on the west side of

the Lake to the south side of the mountains, that lie south of Ticonderoga, where our troops were ordered to halt.

I belonged to this detachment. Directly after halting Col. Brown came to me & inquired if I could swim. I told him I was not a great swimmer—he said he wanted me to swim a little way, but did not then tell me where or for what purpose. After excusing myself a little, I agreed to swim [*since?*] he was exceedily [*sic*] earnest to have me engage. He then said he wanted a man to go with me & enquired who would volunteer in this service. A man by the name of S . . . [*name written in margin; looks like Sam!*] Webster offered himself & said he was a great swimmer. Col Brown engaged him to go with me. This done, Col Brown called Several officers & some soldiers, & we all set off together & traveled up the mountain a few miles until we came in full view of the British encampment, & after reconnoitering the mountain East & West for about three miles & taking observations, the officers arranged all things for an attack at break of day the next morning. Col Brown then called Webster & myself & told us of the little way he wished us to swim, which was nothing less than a cross Lake Champlain there in view about five miles distant. He accordingly gave us our instructions, both verbal & written, & we made our [*way?*] over rockey [*sic*] mountains & through hurricanes [?] of fallen trees to the Lake, where we arrived a little before sun-set, so near the enemys Ships, that we could see them walk on their decks & hear them talk, & had they seen us they might have reached us with their Grape shot. With deep anxiety for the event, we undressed, bound our cloths [*sic*] upon our backs, drank a little ginger & water, & entered the cold waters of the Lake, here about a mile in width. Webster went forward & I followed.

After proceeding a few rods I was on the point of turning about the water was so chilling I thought I could never reach the opposite shore but when I reflected that the lives of many of my countrymen might depend upon the success of my effort I resolved at every hazard to go forward, & if I perished I should die in the best of causes.

When we had got into the middle of the Lake the wind blew & dashed the water onto our bundles of cloths [*sic*] & wet them and made them verry [*sic*] heavy, and the garter with which I bound on my bundle swelled & got a cross my throat & choked me & exceedingly embarrassed me. When we had swam about two thirds across I found myself almost exhausted & thought I could not proceed fur-

ther. But at the instant I was about giving up, the Lord seemed to give me new courage & strength, & shifting my manner of swimming a little I went forward & soon discovered a tree directly before about twenty rods from the shore. This tree I reached with a struggle & thought I could not have obtain[d] the shore if it had been to gain the world. The tree was large & I made out to get onto it & adjust my bundle.

At this instant Webster who was about 12 rods north of me cried out: *for Gods sake Wallace, help me for I am a drowning.*

The cry of my companion in distress gave me a fresh impulse. I swam to the shore, run opposite to him & directly found three poles, which had been washed up on the beach, about 12 or 15 feet long. I flung one toward him but it did not reach him; I flung the second without success; the third I pushed toward him until the further end reached him; he seized it & sunk to the bottom.

I then exerted myself with all my might & drew him out I hardly know how.

As soon as he came to a little & could speak, he cried out: *O Lord God, Wallace, if it had not been for you, I should have been in the eternal world.*

I told him not to make any noise as the enemy might be watching us in ambush.

I then rung [*sic*] his clothes & dressed him and put on my own, & we set out to find the American encampment. But it soon became so dark that we lost our way, & in a short time we found ourselves in an open field near the enemy's Guard.

We then returned into the woods & remained in a secure place until the moon rose, which appeared to rise directly in the West. I however told Webster the moon must be right, and we traveled on until we came to the road that lead [*sic*] north & south just as the enemy [*army?*] fired their nine o clock Gun. But we did not know whether to go north or south. Our object was to find Gen! Warners encampment & deliver our express to him. But we were not certain whether he was north or south of us, & we might fall into the enemy's hands let us go which way we would, & the whole plan of our officers fail of success.

In this trying dilemma we agreed that one should go north followed by the other at few rods distant, & risk his life to the best advantage, & if taken by the enemy, the hind one should go south & deliver the express.

It fell to my lot to go forward. And after I had traveled about an hour I came to a sentry who hailed me & said *who comes there.* I answered *a friend,* he asked *a friend to whom,* I asked him whose friend he was, he then said *advance & give the counter sign.* This I could not do as I did not know the countersign of this detachment. I knew the sentry was an American from his voice, yet he might be a tory in the British service. I then asked him in a pleasant voice if there was another sentry near & if he would call him, he did so, & to my great joy I knew the man & informed them at once that I was a friend to America & had brought an express to their commander & requested to be conducted to him immediately, & calling Webster who was a few rods behind, we were conducted by an Officer & file of men to Gen! Warners[1] quarters & delivered our message both written & verbal. I also informed the Gen! Warner[1] that the British were much nearer than he imagined, & that unless everything was kept still in the camp the plans would yet fail. He then ordered all lights to be extinguished & no noise to be made.

We then retired a little into the woods & lay down cold & wet in bla[*n*]kets furnished us by the commissary, & when we awoke in the morning all our troops destined to this service on both sides of the Lake were in ~~motion~~[2] motion. The Indian Spies took possession of all the water craft belonging to the British on Lake George & about five hundred prisioners [*sic*] were taken.

After this I continued the Scouting Service in the vicinity of Ticonderoga until ~~the~~[2] about the first of January as near as I can recollect & then returned to Paulet in Rutland County Vermont & was there dismissed, having served out my term of six months to the acceptance of my officers.

Sworn to & subscribed the day & year
aforesaid— Richard Wallace

We Timothy Spalding a clergyman & William Heaton—both residents of Thetford in the County of Orange, State of Vermont, hereby certify that we are both acquainted with Richard Wallace who has sub scribed & sworn to the above decleration [*sic*]; that we believe him to be 79 years of age & that he is reputed & believed in the neigh-

1. The name *Warner* appears to have been written in after the rest of the line was written, though the handwriting is the same.
2. Word crossed out in manuscript.

borhood where he resides to have been a soldier of the revolution, particularly the circumstance of his having swum the Lake has been often mentioned, & we concur in that opinion.

Timothy Spaulding
William Heaton

Sworn to & subscribed the
day & year aforesaid

He hereby relinquishes every claim to any pension or annuity except the present & declares that his name is not on the pension roll of any agency of any State—

Part II

Research Notes by Dorothy C. Walter

1. *Thetford, Vermont, Home of Richard Wallace from 1777 to 1833.*

Hem. [Hemenway, *Vermont Historical Gazetteer*] ii:1178. Thetford had 300 inhabitants at the beginning of the Revolution. Among them 10 enlisted, one being Richard Wallace. More enlisted later. List of Revolutionary pensioners in 1840 does not include name of Wallace. He died 1833.

Hem. ii:1090. Settled mostly by people from Hebron, Ct., and vicinity, "drawn up the river step by step."

Hem. ii:1092. Thetford, chartered by N.H. Aug. 12, 1761. First settlers 1764. Lotted 1766. It is older than Norwich, Hanover, Lyme, Orford, Bradford. When settled there were no roads nearer than Charlestown, N.H. and no mill. People went by canoes in summer; on the ice in winter.

Hem. ii:1094. At the beginning of the Revolution Thetford was much exposed to attacks and alarms. A large number enlisted. All able men formed a company. Town appointed a committee of safety and appointed a place for all to meet in case of alarm, a pine tree near the river. Many alarms and many meetings. Militia went to Strafford and Newbury a number of times to defend them. In 1780, on the way to the Royalton alarm, the troops met at Capt. Wm. Heaton's tavern and then called on the Rev. Mr. Burton on the way to have him offer prayer. The town had a company of scouts that were in active service during the war. On Oct. 27, 1780, the town "voted to raise 6 men for scouts and pay them 8 bushels of wheat per month, and exempt them from the tax, to pay for their services, also to allow said scouts one and one half gills of rum per day and other provisions necessary,"—but this was after Richard Wallace had had to swim Lake Champlain on a little ginger and water!

Hem. ii:1095. In the town meeting of June 11, 1782 "to see if said town considers itself belonging to the State of Vermont or not," voted that "we consider ourselves belonging to the State of Vermont."

Hem. ii:1091. Rev. Asa Burton, D.D., in explaining why the town in which he was so long a minister increased rapidly in population, laid it to the fertility of the soil, good religious organization, and "some credit due a famous accoucheuse [*Mrs. Wallace, wife of Richard*] of those days, who on her old sorrel pacer . . . would generally distance the panting messenger on the return race by many a furlong."
Hem. ii:1104. This would seem to be true, as she claimed to have assisted 1666 children into the world in the seven towns into which she went, never losing a mother of all she took in charge.

2. *Situation in the Coos Country and Along the Connecticut in 1775, 1776, 1777.*

(1) Country little settled until after 1760 (defeat of French when Canada was ceded to Great Britain).
(2) Newbury, Vt., and Haverhill, N.H., looked over in 1760, hay cut on Oxbow, 1761; cattle sent that fall; settled 1762, chartered May 18, 1763; joint population about 800 in 1774, the most important communities north of Charlestown, N.H. Very up-to-date settlements, with all the advantages of the day. (*Ryegate Town History*, pages 8, 9.) There was a blockhouse and a stockade at Newbury, near the Oxbow cemetery.
(3) Defeat of the American expedition to Canada, fall of 1775, made the situation of the Coos Country hazardous. Gen. Bayley of Newbury felt that the British would invade in two divisions, via Lake Champlain and via the Connecticut. And indeed Burgoyne would have done just that had he not been bound by his orders. By his instructions to Baume (see *Ryegate Town History*, pages 82-84), August, 1777, it is plain to see that had not Bennington and Saratoga interfered, the next move would have been across from the Champlain–Lake George region into the Connecticut valley.
(4) Hazen Road from Wells River to St. Johns, to afford a quicker way into Canada, was begun in June, 1776, following the route of a great Indian trail, but was abandoned after being built to Cabot, not to be resumed until 1778.
(5) St. Johns retaken by the British, June 18, 1776.
(6) Committees of Safety from the towns of the Connecticut valley met at Gen. Bayley's house in Newbury, June 24, 1776, and decided to send messengers to warn all settlers along the frontier. Ryegate and Barnet people were so frightened that they fled to the safety of the Newbury stockade for 10 days. The Tories in Newbury and Haverhill helped to spread the panic. (*History of Ryegate*, page 80.) In Thetford, Vt., there was a Tory minister, Rev. Clement Sumner, who divided the church on political matters and was dismissed. Feeling ran high for three and a half years. Of him Richard Wallace remarked many years later, "He was no more fit to preach than a fox is to make a gold watch."
(7) In Feb. 22, 1777, an express from Gen. Schuyler to Col. Frye Bayley asked that every 5th man in the militia go to Ticonderoga to reinforce the garrison. (*Ryegate Town History*, page 81.) All the militia of the region assembled at Col. Robert Johnson's tavern, south end of Newbury village. The 26th they set out.

(8) In June Gen. Burgoyne passed over the entire length of Lake Champlain, taking Fort Ticonderoga and reaching the Hudson July 29, aiming to effect a junction with the British forces at New York, thus cutting the other colonies off from New England. He issued a proclamation promising rewards to those who joined him, protection to those who remained quiet, extermination to those who opposed him. Also he sent out scouts with messages designed to be captured in which he announced that his army would send three detachments of British and Tories to attack Newbury, Charlestown, and Royalton. He succeeded in frightening the people of the Connecticut valley, but as his plans fell through at Bennington and Saratoga, the chief result of the stratagem was to increase the active resistance in the Connecticut valley and to make them send more people to the seat of war on and near the lakes.

3. *Dates in the Life of Richard Wallace.*

Year		*Age*
1753	Richard Wallace born (79 in 1832: see photostat) in Nova Scotia	1
1754	(*Hem.* ii:1100) (16 in 1769: *Hem.* ii:1100)	2
1760	*Canada ceded to Great Britain.*	7
1769	April. Came to Haverhill, N.H., with Col. (Charles) Johnson, an early settler, via Hemstead, N.H. Illiterate at this time. (*Hem.* ii:1100)	16
1770	With Col. Johnson in Haverhill. *Boston Massacre, March 5*	17
1771	With Col. Johnson in Haverhill. Rescued the family of Hugh Miller of Bradford by rowing his canoe into Miller's house as far as the width of the door allowed and taking out the family who were standing on the bed. (Mrs. Miller was a sister of the famous scout, Robert Rogers.) (*Hem.* ii:1100)	18
1772	Autumn. Still with Col. Johnson in Haverhill. Had a stiff day's work welcoming the John McConnel family, new settlers; after meeting them in the woods with provisions some distance away from Haverhill and taking a very large girl of twelve and a child of two, "who would have been called an infant had there not been a younger," to ride behind on his horse and in his arms, he was "so exhausted by fatigue and benumbed by cold that he fainted on coming to the fire" at Col. Charles's. (*Hem.* ii:1100)	19
1773	*Boston Tea Party, Dec. 16.*	20
1775	*Battle of Lexington, Apr. 19. Siege of Boston. Allen at Fort Ti, May. Invasion of Canada unsuccessful.*	22
1776	Feb. 1 (about), first enlisted, for two months, in Capt. Mason's Company, of Lebanon, Conn. (Photostat of Orange Co. Records.) *Americans fortify Dorchester Heights, March 4.* Drafted to go onto Dorchester Heights the first night and help build two forts which were completed by daylight. Drafted to go into Boston and cleanse the city from smallpox and to guard the town. *British evacuate Boston, March 17.* Dismissed from service at end of term (April 1, about). Returned to Thetford to his new farm in west part of town.	23

1777 Spring. Moved his family to Thetford, Vt. The Burgoyne alarm. 24 *Gen. Burgoyne on Lake, June. Fort Ti evacuated July 6. Burgoyne's Proclamation.* Left farm; volunteered as a Ranger, scouting up and down Connecticut from Newbury to Charlestown, N.H. (photostat). At Charlestown when men from Burgoyne's army are brought in with news that 3 detachments of British soldiers and Tories are to be sent out to Newbury, to Charlestown, to Royalton: this stratagem of Burgoyne's to alarm the people worked—eventually against himself. *Battle of Hubbardton, July 7.*

July 15, Wallace enlisted as a private for six months as an Indian spy in Capt. Elisha Burton's Company and Col. Herrick's Regiment, called Rangers, John Powell, first lieutenant. Marched to Manchester, Vt., then to Pawlet, Vt., on scouting and frontier guard duty. In this service until about Sept. 30 or Oct. 1 when Gen. Burgoyne was so hemmed in by Gen. Gate's army that he could only escape by forcing a way to Lake George, taking shipping to Lake Champlain, and so to Canada (photostat). *Burgoyne reaches the Hudson, July 29. Gen. Benj. Lincoln sent to New England where the American fortunes seemed to be waning. Gen. Schuyler removed; Gen. Gates put in command, August 5. Gen. Lincoln meets Gen. Stark and Col. Seth Warner at Bennington. Battle of Bennington, August 16, upsets all Burgoyne's plans for recruiting his supply of ammunition, provisions, and horses by lateral excursions. Battle of Bemis Heights (Saratoga) Sept. 13 fails to dislodge the Americans.*

Oct. 1 (about), to prevent the above, Gates continued to cut off British craft on Lake George and sent two detachments of 500 each, to one of which Richard Wallace belonged, to the mountains south of Fort Ticonderoga (photostat). *Second Battle of Saratoga, Oct. 7. Burgoyne writes Clinton he cannot hold out beyond the 12th.* "A little before Richard Wallace returned from the pursuit of Burgoyne, he was engaged in an adventure, the particulars of which, while he was obtaining his pension, were transmitted to the pension office at Washington, and are authentic beyond question." (Hon. Simeon Short, Esq., was Wallace's agent in procuring his pension.) "It will be recalled . . . that as soon as the battle was fought at Bennington, and the Americans began to hope that Burgoyne would fall into their hands, they set about retaking the forts of Ticonderoga and Mount Independence . . . which Burgoyne had left in his rear supplied with troops. Ticonderoga was taken and Mount Independence was straitly besieged for some time. There was . . . hard fighting, and it was confidently looked for that Mount Independence would surrender; but they did not. The British shipping had full possession of the lake. . . . Our troops on the west side could hold no communication with those who had besieged Mount Independence, and of course they could have no concert in action." (*Hem.* ii:1100-1104, quoting Rev. Grant Powers: "Historical

Sketches . . . Coos Country . . . between . . . 1754 and 1785.") Date not given, Wallace and Webster swam across Lake Champlain near its narrowest point, zigzagging through the British shipping and carrying dispatches from the American troops on the west to those on the east side of the lake. They nearly lost their lives in the lake, through cold and distance, but at the end accomplished their mission. (Photostat. Also *Hem.* ii:1100-1104.) *Burgoyne surrenders at Saratoga, Oct. 17.* Wallace continued in scouting service near Fort Ticonderoga.

1778 January 1 (about) he returned to Pawlet; was there dismissed, his term of service (till Jan. 15) being completed to the acceptance of his officers (photostat). (But see *Hem.* ii:1100-1104, quoting Rev. Grant Powers, who had his information from Wallace himself: Wallace returned to his hut in December.) 25

1792 *First Pension Law under Constitution.* 40

1816 *Pension law revised to include 1812.* 63

1818 *Pension law revised to include all survivors of Revolution who had served 9 months and were in needy circumstances.* 65

1820 *New pension law to correct abuses of law of 1818.* 67

1831 May, Mrs. Richard Wallace died, aged 81. 78

1832 June 7 (photostat). New pension law; July 24, Wallace deposes (photostat). 79

1833 Feb. 7, Richard Wallace died on his farm in Thetford, Vt. 80

4. *Richard Wallace, the Narrator at the Orange County Probate Proceedings on July 24, 1832.*

Hem. iii:1178. Richard Wallace is listed as a Revolutionary soldier, one of ten.

Hem. ii:934. He is mentioned in connection with Ephraim Webster of Newbury—surname only, "Wallace of Thetford."

Hem. ii:1095. "Richard Wallace and Mr. Osburn were the only settlers in the west part of the town [Thetford] during the war, Wallace enlisted and was most of the time absent in the army. Mrs. Wallace would go out from the river settlement, 6 miles, and gather all their crops, and cleared some land. She frequently stayed at the farm a number of weeks, with but one neighbor nearer than 6 miles.

"Late in the Fall of 1777, Wallace was with the American army at Ticonderoga. We had a force under Gen. Lincoln, on the east side of the lake, near Mount Independence. It became important that the commander at Ticonderoga should communicate with Gen. Lincoln, in order to move the forces on the east side of the lake further south. The British shipping had full command of the lake. The commander called for two volunteers to swim the lake, and carry dispatches to Gen. Lincoln. Wallace was the first to volunteer. At dusk that evening he commenced his hazardous task of swimming 2 miles through the English fleet. The water was cold, but he succeeded in passing

the lake, and then made his way through the English lines, stationed on the east side of the lake, to our army. In one hour after Wallace arrived, Gen. Lincoln, with the American army, was moving south. This intelligence proved of great importance to our cause. After the war he returned and lived on the farm that Mrs. Wallace had so heroically taken care of, in his absence, and they both died at a great age."

Hem. ii:1100. Here three and a half pages are devoted to a sketch of Richard Wallace taken from *Historical Sketches of the Discovery, Settlement, and Progress of Events in the Coos Country and Vicinity, principally included between the years 1754 and 1785, by Rev. Grant Powers.*

Richard Wallace furnished Mr. Powers with much of the information for his history of Thetford and neighboring towns. He appears at advanced age to have written out and sent Mr. Powers much information.

The account of the Lake Champlain swimming given by Mr. Powers differs slightly from that given by Richard Wallace in his deposition:

(1) The officer calls for volunteers to swim the lake at evening; no one volunteers until the importance of the undertaking is explained, when R.W. stepped forward, followed by Ephraim Webster.

(2) At sundown the officer took the men to an eminence, pointed out the course they must follow and where they would probably find the American camp.

(3) They bound their dispatches and clothes to the back of their necks by cords around their foreheads. (Richard says he used a garter.)

(4) "We shall never reach the shore," said Wallace as they touched the water.

(5) They passed so near the British shipping as to hear the repeated cry "All's well," which they took care not to correct!

(6) When they reached the east shore Webster could not stand, but Wallace rubbed him and dressed him.

(7) After wandering nearly an hour, they were hailed by a British sentinel and just escaped.

(8) Mr. Powers does not tell of the calling of the second American sentinel to settle whether the first, obviously an American by his speech, was "a friend to America" or a Tory in the British service.

(9) After they had completed their mission, "Everything was done to render them comfortable and happy." (Wallace says they were given blankets and then slept in the woods, cold and wet.)

These are not very serious discrepancies. They sound like those of a man retelling a story which someone else has told him—which was just what Rev. Mr. Powers was doing.

5. *Mrs. Richard Wallace of Thetford.*

Mrs. Wallace deserves a glance, as she seems to have been as ready to meet a difficult situation as was her husband, Richard. See *Hem.* ii:1100-1104 for her conduct at the beginning of the Burgoyne alarm, when she "stuck by the stuff" till her husband got home; later, while he was "in pursuit of Burgoyne" she went six miles from the river settlement where she had gone for safety to

her farm in the west part of town many times to harvest their oats, corn and potatoes, then finished clearing some land where some trees had been burned off earlier, and sowed an acre of wheat. When Richard returned home after Burgoyne was defeated, he and his wife "lived through the winter without any chimney, hearth or floor except three or four loose boards on which to set their pole-bedstead which was corded with elm bark." Later when he was away at work on the river, she defended their sheep with her gun from wolves that came close at night, "to let the wolves know something was there besides mutton." For 45 years she rode her old sorrel pacer [*or its successor!*] over seven towns seeing new babies into the world—1666 of them—never losing a mother when in charge. This was in addition to having 11 children, 9 of whom lived to grow up, settle, and raise families. In 1828 Richard and his wife had 50 grandchildren and 5 great grandchildren. Her husband was illiterate at 16. He learned to read and write, his first writing being upon birchbark with a turkey quill pen. Mrs. Wallace died in May, 1831, aged 81.

6. Webster, Richard Wallace's Companion.

Photostat of Orange County Records, page 3: ". . . A man by the name of Webster" as it seems to have been first written, then it was amended to read: ". . . A man by the name of *Saml Webster.*"

Hem. ii:934, says: "Among the heroes, also, of this period, were the volunteer company from Newbury; and first among these should be chronicled the name of the brave companion of Wallace of Thetford, *Ephraim Webster* who with Wallace swam the Champlain between the fleet of the enemy by night, with dispatches to the American Commander."

Newbury Town History by Wells says, page 727:

(1) That the facts were gathered by David Johnson and told to the Rev. Grant Powers who wrote a history of the Coos Country—facts about the Websters. That in 1777 Richard Wallace of Thetford and *Ephraim Webster* of Newbury swam across Lake Champlain, etc. That Webster resided among the Oneida Indians, who made him their chief, the last he (David Johnson) knew of him.

(2) Webster family in early Newbury records: Asa (mentioned in *Hem.* ii:946[2] as in Stevens Rangers), Lemuel; *Samuel* (mentioned *Hem.* ii:946), on Newbury muster-roll; *Ephraim, Ephraim, Jr.* (mentioned *Hem.* ii:934, 1102[2], 1103).

(3) *Ephraim Webster* was in Newbury very early, 1773; is said to have come from New Chester (Hill), N.H.; owned land on Musquash Meadow; one of the older stones in the Oxbow cemetery is that of Phebe, wife of *Ephraim Webster,* who died May 21, 1775, in her 41st year.

(4) It was probably the son *Ephraim, Jr.* who swam the Lake and afterwards joined the Indians.

(5) (Page 62, *Newbury Town History*): An *Ephraim Webster,* with others, was chosen to conduct a vendue of church pews and seats (about 1776?).

(6) In 1787 *Ephraim Webster* of New Chester sold land on Musquash Meadow in Newbury, so he had probably moved away by that time.

Ryegate Town History, also by Wells, after recounting (pages 85-87) an

adventure of the Newbury troops as the Americans were busy harrying Burgoyne's forces, closes by saying:

"The adventure herein related, while of great service, was not so hazardous as that of *Ephraim Webster* of Newbury and Richard Wallace of Thetford, who swam across Lake Champlain about a month earlier, with dispatches for General Lincoln."

7. *Persons Mentioned in the Deposition by Richard Wallace.*

Abbott, Ensign of Capt. Mason's Company of Lebanon, Conn.; Brown, Col. in Vermont service; Burgoyne, General (John), British forces; Burton, Capt. Elisha; Chamberlain, Lieut. of Capt. Mason's Company of Lebanon, Conn.; Gates, General (Horatio); Heaton, William; Herick (Herrick), Col. of Regiment of Rangers; Mason, Capt., of Lebanon, Conn.; Powell, John, First Lieutenant of Elisha Burton's Company; Spaulding (Spalding), Rev. Timothy; Wallace, Richard (the narrator); also Mrs. Richard Wallace; Warner, General (Seth?); Webster, S(amuel?)—(mistake for Ephraim?).

8. *Places Mentioned in the Deposition.*

Boston, Mass.; Bradford, Orange Co., Vt.; Brattleborough, Vt.; Canada; Charlestown, N.H.; Connecticut River; Dorchester Heights, Mass.; Lake Champlain; Lake George; Lebanon, Conn.; Manchester, Vt.; Newbury, Vt.; Orange County, Vt.; Paulet (Pawlet), Vt.; Thetford, Vt.; Ticonderoga, N.Y.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS—HISTORICAL RECORDS SURVEY—*A REVIEW*

By John Clement

Calendar of the Ira Allen Papers in the Wilbur Library of the University of Vermont. vi, 149 pp.

Directory of Churches and Religious Organizations in the State of Vermont. vi, 122 pp.

Inventory of the Town, Village and City Archives of Vermont. No. 4, Chittenden County Vol. 3, Town of Charlotte. vi, 72 pp. No. 8, Lamoille County Vol. 10, Town of Wolcott. vi, 68 pp. The Historical Records Survey. Montpelier. 1939.

The four volumes recently published by this diligent branch of the Works Progress Administration constitute a real addition to the tools of human knowledge, and illustrate the type of work which has been in progress for several years, now reaching the stage of publication in quantity. In format, they leave something to be desired, since there are no funds for printing the enormous mass of material. They are issued in mimeograph form, but it is very good mimeographing, in a small clear type, using both sides of 7 x 10 inch paper of good quality with high rag content. The binding is of a semi-durable sort which larger libraries are likely to replace. The publications of the Survey are made in small quantity. They are distributed to a selected list of major libraries throughout the nation, and to the libraries and offices of public importance in Vermont where they will be available to the public most interested. No copies can be sold, under existing regulations; but a few copies are available for free distribution to persons who are interested in the subject matter, on request.

It should be understood that these four publications are merely a small part of a tremendous undertaking, nation-wide in scope, and not likely to be of great significance in themselves, except as a part of the completed whole. They are like catalogue cards of a small part of the vast material containing more single items than all the libraries of printed books.

The Calendar of the Ira Allen Collection is sure to be of great aid to students of early Vermont history. The collection itself was made by the late James B. Wilbur, who obtained photostatic copies of material scattered all over the United States and in Europe. It took years to make the original research and to find these unpublished documents. Only a small part of them were eventually used in full in his biography of Ira Allen. To find out what the collection contained it has previously been necessary to visit the Wilbur Collection and explore. Over a thousand items are listed in chronological order, and the calendar also supplies the names of persons, the subject matter, and additional information. There is an index of names of persons and places.

A sample description will illustrate:

1784 *Ira* ALLEN, *Onion River. To General* HALDIMAND.
Sep. 27 *Protests against the treatment of the people of Swanton by the Indians; asks him to recall those who disturbed the peace and those engaged in "diabolical machinations"; if he doesn't interpose "the citizens of the commonwealth will be reduced to the disagreeable necessity of taking up arms."*
Photostat. 2 pp. 24 cm. x 19 cm. [60]

Some material not included in the Wilbur Collection has been located, and included in the calendar. The work was prepared in cooperation with the librarian of the collection, and with the aid of the University of Vermont, in accordance with a system of calendar technique prepared in Washington.

The Directory of Vermont Churches is a by-product of the survey of church records. Strangely, no such directory has existed in anything approaching completeness and accuracy; and, consequently, it has had to be produced. Its value is apparent to the various churches themselves, each of which has generously assisted. Each denomination is listed separately, with the local organizations and their pastors noted. An index by towns and an index of the clergy and laity mentioned makes it an easy volume to use. Since no federal funds for paper and ink were available, the Vermont Historical Society contributed these supplies, in the belief that the volume is of historical value and will lead to other productions of historical value.

The list of denominations and organizations of a religious nature is worth reproducing here: Advent Christian, Baptist, Christian Science, Church of God and Saints of Christ—Colored, Community,

Congregational, Disciples, Federated Churches, Free Methodist, Friends, Hebrews, Methodists, Methodist Episcopal, Mormon, Nazarene, Pentecostal, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Russian Orthodox, Salvation Army, Seventh Day Adventist, Swedish Lutheran, Union, United, United Presbyterian, Universalist, Vermont Bible Society, Vermont State Spiritualist Association, Wesleyan Methodist, Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A.

The two most recent volumes of the major work of the Historical Records Survey, the inventory of local records, or archives, are capable continuations of the inventories hitherto described in these pages. It appears that the records of Charlotte are kept in safes for the most part, but the safes are so placed or so old that a serious fire would endanger them. The records of Wolcott went through a fire in 1921; and while the town now keeps most of them in modern fireproof safes, those that went through the fire are in no condition to be handled. Nothing has been done since 1921 to correct that situation.

It is the old story. The towns are small, and by no means wealthy. They have a duty to perform, and they fail. The Public Records Commission has the power to help, but no money. Perhaps a solution will be found. Certainly it would cost Charlotte less to keep all its records in modern fireproof safes than it will cost Wolcott to copy, by handwriting, typewriting, or any sort of mounting or photographing, the fragile books and papers that survived the fire in the town hall.

One of the improvements over previous volumes of the series is the writing of town histories. There has been thorough research in the most important of all sources, the town records; and although the histories are brief, they have the earmark of basic accuracy. They also show a broader appreciation of history, on the part of the writer.

The history of Charlotte reveals an extremely interesting solution of the town relief problem. In 1840 the town bought a poor farm on the shore of Lake Champlain, and conducted it in the usual way until 1890. Then about half of it was rented for summer camps, on leases running from ten to fifteen years, at rates from $10 to $35 per year. The net revenue from this 100 acre tract is about $2200 per year. Now the remaining 100 acres is also rented for about $250 per year. As a result, the town derives an annual revenue of about $2450 per year from its poor farm, on which there are no poor. This sum takes care of all the poor in town, and there is no appropriation for relief. Rather, there is a small balance each year, to be trans-

ferred to the general fund. The W.P.A. has no one on its lists from Charlotte, and no applications. Thus, in Charlotte, the dismal dread of the poor farm is gone. In its place, there are summer residents who bring not only their rents but their living expenses to the town, and increase its prosperity. The town has lost about 200 in population since 1890, and now has 1089, excluding the summer population. By comparison, Wolcott lost about 200 since 1890, now has 831, and has no great summer influx. Wolcott, however, is not the happy owner of 200 acres on Thompson's Point.

The Wolcott Inventory contains a new feature in the series: a brief check list of the records covered in the inventory. In three pages there is a list with some room for expansion, giving the usual titles of the major records, and the dates for which they were found, as well as the quantity. This will be of enormous assistance to town officers, as a list of what they have, briefly stated. New officers will find it a blessing, because it will show them what they ought to receive. In the future volumes, special copies will be bound up for town officers, so that there will be blank pages for keeping this material up to date.

So far as the Inventory of Local Archives has gone, it is good. It is amazingly good. But it is slow. The whole program of the Historical Records Survey is slow, everywhere. At the present rate of publication it will take, according to a writer in the *American Historical Review*, thirty years to complete this inventory.

There is no doubt that this is a most important work to complete. It differs from other vast relief projects in that it requires a settled policy carried out by experienced and trained editors who should be permanent, but can make use of larger or smaller groups of qualified but untrained field workers as relief needs may require. It needs a permanent staff at Washington, for technical advice, and for approval of every publication in all the states. It needs in Vermont and all other states a permanent small staff which will not be constantly upset by changing regulations. The general policy is now established. The execution is the problem.

To illustrate the problem of execution, take the case of the writer of town histories, or the person who can operate a special type of mimeograph machine and get good results on both sides of a sheet of paper. Both types are rare in Vermont. Those who are known to be good are already employed in private or public enterprise. Those who need to learn can get instruction through the Historical Records

Survey, and profit thereby; but the work of mimeographing as done in these publications, or the writing of histories along the lines prescribed, cannot be steady and efficient if those who have learned how to do the work drop out or are forced out as soon as they become proficient.

It is to be hoped that some plan may be devised for a more permanent technical staff.

INTRODUCING PRESIDENT GAY

By Arthur W. Peach

Editor, Proceedings

WITH democracy as a system of government approaching possibly its great hour of final testing in America, critics of that system are certain to point to one of its saddest failures—the failure to induce outstanding and successful professional and business men to lend their talents to the public service. Perhaps, however, it is not the failure of democracy; it is the failure of men. There are surely two broad divisions in the class of men I mention: those who live determinedly, sometimes even ferociously, for themselves and their immediate families, refusing to contribute of their administrative, executive, organizing, analytical abilities—in a word, leadership—to the service of their community, state, or Country; those who do give generously of that leadership, often at a decided personal sacrifice. There are not many of them anywhere, even in this old democratic state, but they belong to one of the finest traditions among men; and it is the hope of at least one Vermonter that their tribe may increase in Vermont and in the Country as the coming critical years loom before us.

The new president of the Society, the Honorable Leon S. Gay of Cavendish, Vermont, belongs to the tradition I mention. Suppose we look at the record, for belief is one thing, the facts often another. Mr. Gay has been since 1922 treasurer of the successful Gay Brothers Co., woolen manufacturers of Cavendish. He has found time, or at least made it, to serve as treasurer of the Duttonsville (Cavendish) School District since 1908, as selectman of Cavendish, as president of the Calvin Coolidge Council of the Boy Scouts of America, the Coolidge Memorial Pilgrimage, the Vermont Baptist State Convention, the Rutland Railroad Coöperating Traffic Association, the Vermont Academy Alumni Association, the South Windsor County Chapter American Red Cross, the Ludlow Rotary Club; and he was chairman of the Red Cross Disaster Relief Work in Cavendish following the 1927 flood. He has been or is a member of the directing bodies of the Windsor County Y.M.C.A., the Vermont Association for the Crippled, the Northern Baptist Convention, Pension Board,

and Social Service Commission, and the Vermont State Library. He has been active in the Vermont Chamber of Commerce and is now chairman of its Sesquicentennial Committee.

Other items in the record have their direct implications. He comes of old English stock and is a native Vermonter, his birthplace being Tunbridge. He is a graduate of Vermont Academy and Brown University and is a member of the Sigma Chi Fraternity. He has been a member of the Vermont House of Representatives and is now a member of the Vermont Senate and has served on important committees.

The Vermont Historical Society has been fortunate in having had the leadership of an impressive line of able Vermonters with distinguished records. Senator Gay, as the record indicates, belongs in that significant line; and we are fortunate that he comes to us in these days when effective leadership is essential, not only to progress, but also to the defense of much that we value in the way of Vermont traditions and ideals. Those of us who are in one way or another to work with him bespeak in his behalf and that of the Society the generous coöperation of all our members and all who believe in the possible contributions that the Society can make to the abiding welfare of the state. We can make the coming years memorable in achievement under his leadership.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

JANUARY 16, 1940

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PRESIDENT'S REPORT

By LEON S. GAY

I herewith present my report for the past year as President of the Vermont Historical Society.

It has not been easy to take up the work so successfully carried on by my distinguished predecessors. My plan during this period has been to study carefully the work of the Society, and to "make haste slowly" in regard to any new policies. We have made great progress over the past few years, but I am convinced that we are not yet taking the place in Vermont which the importance of our work warrants. Following a discussion of some outstanding activities of the year, I shall suggest certain requirements which I believe will revitalize our Society.

Our *Proceedings* under the editorship of Professor Arthur W. Peach have been excellent and have resulted in widespread favorable comment. Much valuable material is being assembled for future issues which no lover of Vermont life can afford to miss.

The collections in our library and museum are constantly growing, and sections have been reassembled and cleaned so that our exhibits are very attractive to the many people who visit our rooms every year.

The Edmunds Prize Essay Contest has awakened great interest in Vermont history among our young people.

Working in coöperation with the Champlain Valley Archaeological Society, we have authorized a Committee of Archaeology with Mr. H. Jermain Slocum as chairman. Mr. Slocum has accomplished some important explora-

tion work in the historic Champlain Valley region and is greatly interested in our Society.

Last fall, the 300th Anniversary of printing in this Country was celebrated with a special issue of stamps carrying a picture of the Stephen Daye Press—our most treasured possession. The National Graphic Arts Exposition requested the loan of this press inasmuch as the first day of issue was designated at Grand Central Palace where this exhibition was held. Because of the historical importance of this event, we granted this request. Thousands of people saw the press in New York City and valuable publicity to the state resulted. Incidentally, the public now know that this press is owned by and located in the rooms of the Vermont Historical Society instead of at Cambridge, Mass.

The routine work of the Society has been carried on by Miss Agnes Lawson in a very creditable manner.

For years the Vermont Historical Society depended almost entirely on meagre private funds to pay its expenses, and it was not until Governor Stickney became President that the state appropriations were increased gradually from $500 to $5000 a year. Then came the Wilbur bequest of $100,000, the income of which with the state appropriation would have made the Society in a financial position to do a splendid piece of work. Unfortunately the legislature withdrew support, after receipt of the endowment fund, so our net income was greatly reduced. Because this appropriation was withdrawn, we lost a substantial endowment gift. I believe this Society can be of great value to the state as a whole if adequate funds are available which means that income from endowment funds must be used with state appropriations, making funds adequate to make the work of the Society worth while.

I believe the requirements of our Historical Society are:

1. A group of men and women interested because they realize the value of the work to Vermont. We have such a group but pitifully small in numbers. Instead of 500 members we should have at least 1000.

2. An adequate library. We have made a splendid beginning and in some lines are outstanding, such as in our genealogical section, thanks to the work done by Mr. Dorman Kent.

3. An adequate staff so that the public may be served, cataloguing done, records made accessible and contributions made to Vermont historical knowledge. Here we are greatly handicapped. Our present librarian and curator is doing all that one person can do, but hard working as she is, she cannot do all the work that should be done to keep our library where it should be.

4. Adequate space for exhibits, books and research. We have neither room for exhibits of Vermont historical things nor for the many priceless manuscripts offered to us—articles which we welcome to preserve them for the future, but which must at present be stored. Nor is there adequate room for private research.

5. A working arrangement with various local historical societies with catalogues of each accessible so that we may direct inquiries to the proper place.

6. More adequate relations with the public so that our people will know that we are a live, important, Vermont institution—a Society which through knowledge of the past can give helpful solutions to the problems of the present and

the future. The ostrich buries his head in the sand and thinks all is well because he sees nothing. We can look to the past with great profit, but we must not close our eyes to the lessons of the past as applied to the future.

7. More exploration and preservation of Vermont historical source material. This abounds in the state but is in great danger of being lost.

With these requirements in mind, I recommend the adoption of the new Constitution and By-Laws which will be presented today by a committee appointed last year. The changes proposed simplify our organization and bring the Constitution into conformity with the statutes. Important is abolishing membership election—an ancient custom of no benefit to anyone now.

We have been fortunate in our dividend returns this year, and I recommend that our budget be increased to $10,000 which will give us income enough to secure adequate personnel in the library and museum. This would enable us to increase greatly the worth of the library to the public and would enhance our reputation as a historical society.

We should assist in every way the forming of local historical societies and work closely with them to the end that all local records shall be preserved and made available to all who care to use them.

In 1941 the sesquicentennial of the admission of Vermont into the Union—the first to join the original thirteen states—will be celebrated. Our Society should coöperate in every way with other organizations to make this event noteworthy. Professor Arthur W. Peach and your President are now working on this project. It is suggested that the Edmunds Prize Contest subjects be related to this celebration with a public meeting to award prizes; that the Society sponsor some historical monograph; and that a public meeting be held in the House of Representatives in the spring of 1941.

We need more members and more interest in our work by those who are members if we are to achieve worth-while projects. A small amount of work done by each member to interest other people will be of real value to the Society.

If we are to keep the interest of the public, we need more information given to the press about our collections, contacts with people from without the state, new accessions and projects of general interest. This can be done in a dignified way which will create enthusiasm for our work. Our Society during the past year has made contacts with scholars in many states through our publications, which have been of great value to Vermont. Some of these scholars have made long trips to our state—for the purpose of using our library—and our own people know little about it!

We expect to meet with the New York Historical Association and the Champlain Valley Archaeological Association at a meeting next summer at Basin Harbor. We welcome the coöperation which these societies are giving us and believe that this joint meeting will be valuable to our state and Society.

I wish to acknowledge the ready coöperation of the curator, Miss Lawson, and the officers and directors with the President in making it possible to complete successfully the work of the Society the past year. With all working together there is no reason why the Vermont Historical Society should not become one of our most valuable state institutions.

Librarian's Report

By Agnes K. Lawson

Mr. President and Members of the Vermont Historical Society:

I am glad to report that in many ways the year 1939 has been one of the most successful years the Society has known in the last decade. This announcement should fill us all with such cheer, hope, and inspiration to keep agoing that in another ten years the then librarian-curator will report such amazing strides of advancement that this report will seem like mere kindergarten progress.

Publicity. Stephen Daye Press. Without a doubt, the one great achievement of the year—which will long go down in the history of the Vermont Historical Society—is the fact that on September 25, 1939, the United States Government paid great homage to this century-old historical organization by issuing a purple and white three-cent postage stamp on which there is a picture of the Stephen Daye Press, 1639-1939, in commemoration of the tercentenary of printing in Colonial America. Of the 60,000,000 postage stamps issued, the library is the proud possessor of the third block of stamps sold, together with some of the first-day covers.

For the benefit of future historians, it may be said that the first block of these commemorative stamps went to United States Postmaster Albert Goldman and the second block to the Public Printer of the United States and President of the National Graphic Arts Expositions, Inc., A. E. Giegengack. The third block was acquired by the President of the Vermont Historical Society, Senator Leon S. Gay, of Cavendish, and presented to the library for preservation among its archives. Our local Montpelier post office bought around 10,000 of the 60,000,000 Stephen Daye Press stamps printed.

The day September 25 is significant to the Vermont Historical Society for another reason. Because of the tremendous interest in the Stephen Daye Press occasioned by its appearance on the postage stamp, and inasmuch as 1939 is the 300th anniversary of printing in America, the Vermont Historical Society consented to allow the famous press to be a main feature of the Fifth Educational Graphic Arts Exposition held in Grand Central Palace in New York City from September 25 to October 7.

This celebration of the printing industry in the United States has spread the name of the Vermont Historical Society in a more far-reaching sphere than from coast to coast as this event of historical interest has been given prominent publicity in at least the majority of the leading newspapers and magazines of philatelic and printing natures in the United States.

One result has been, as you would expect, a doubling up of our correspondence at least during the period of this celebration. Inquiries have come from various parts of the United States for pictures and historical literature of the Stephen Daye Press.

Although there is a scattering quantity of existing material on the history of the Stephen Daye Press, perhaps for general and practical purposes, all interested will be both pleased and satisfied with the small book, *The Story of an*

Old Press, by Sidney A. Kimber, published by The University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and available, we believe, for $1.50.

Books and Publications. Of overwhelming interest should be the fact that nearly double the genealogical books in the library have been used—some 18,000 compared with only a good 9,000 last year.

Proceedings .....2850 copies

Following are copies of two letters which speak for themselves as to the intrinsic value of the *Proceedings:*

I was happily surprised last night to receive in the mail the September issue of the *Proceedings of the Vermont Historical Society* for the benefit of the students in Lyndon Institute. I believe this is a wise thing to do. The only way, as I see it, to interest young people in state and local history is to place such material before them especially when it is presented in an attractive, readable manner. The Vermont Historical Society is doing excellent work.

In behalf of the students of Lyndon Institute I wish to thank the Society for including us on their gift list. Yours sincerely, (Signed) O. D. Mathewson, Head Master, Lyndon Institute, Lyndon Center, Vt.

Your thoughtfulness in including Johnson Normal School in your program of public educational service, by providing issues of your periodical free of charge is deeply appreciated by the Faculty, the Student Body and myself.

It is to be regretted that, even today, Vermont youth knows too little of the background and history of its glorious state, and the assistance offered by your Society will do much to change this condition. It shall be my earnest endeavor to familiarize each and every student here at Johnson Normal with the contents of the *Proceedings of the Vermont Historical Society,* and if, at any time, there is any way in which our school may aid you in your great work, by special programs, by display work, etc., we shall be only too glad to do so. Sincerely yours, (Signed) Mary P. Tracy, Librarian, State Normal School, Johnson, Vermont.

Sold. Books and Publications 247

Although the sale of our books and publications for 1939 is below that for last year, 299, still 101 of 146 orders for *Proceedings* out of all the 247 items sold were copies of the *Proceedings* issued during the last three years beginning in 1937 and published under the editorship of Arthur Wallace Peach.

Indexes and Title-pages. As many libraries throughout the United States have been hot on our trail the last several years asking if they are not to receive their copies of the title-pages and indexes for the *Proceedings of the Vermont Historical Society* from 1936 to date, may we state that the editor of our quarterly publication, Professor Arthur W. Peach, assures all interested that these aids to the making of Vermont historical research easier and more delightful will be made available sometime in the near future.

Children. Genealogy is not just a hobby for the grown-ups but an interest of children as well. For instance: At one time during the year about a dozen happy sixth graders consisting of both boys and girls came eagerly trooping into the library about 4:00 P.M.—our closing time—to learn about their ancestors. Upon questioning the children, almost all seemed to be unaware they

had any ancestors farther back than their parents or in some cases their grandparents.

My explaining the matter and giving all who desired a chart to be filled out resulted in the youngsters returning with surprising information from early the next morning to several times each during the next two weeks. It was joyous to hear them exclaim—knowing their previous ignorance—"Oh, I go back to Miles Standish, John Alden, such and such Revolutionary and Civil War soldiers, etc."

One little boy came back to the library several times to copy his direct line of descent on his mother's side of the house from the genealogy bearing her maiden name. His interest was so great he even began asking questions about the corresponding coat-of-arms. Upon learning that the Latin translation meant "The eagle doth not catch flies," he remarked, "That's us all right."

Historical Research. We take pleasure in announcing that the Vermont Historical Society has been during recent years recognized by having its name printed in either the prefaces or introductions of the following historical books and publications—unless otherwise specified—relating to Vermont:

1931. Nye, Mary Greene, *Vermont's State House,* 88 pp.

1934. Canfield, Mary Grace, *Lafayette in Vermont,* 38 pp.

1937. Crane, Charles Edward, *Let Me Show You Vermont,* 347 pp.

1937. Federal Writers' Project. Vermont. *Vermont. A Guide to the Green Mountain State.* (Name included under "historical societies.")

1937. *The Journal of James Guild* (in the September issue of the *Proceedings of the Vermont Historical Society*).

1938. Bishop, Roland, *Historical & Genealogical,* 1813 pp. *Material Pertaining* . . . Poultney, Vt., compiled under the direction of the Rev. Frederick E. Wolf. . . .

1938. Coolidge, Guy Omeron, *The French Occupation of the Champlain Valley from 1609 to 1759.* (In the September issue of the *Proceedings of the Vermont Historical Society.*)

1939. Jones, Matt Bushnell, *Vermont in the Making,* 1750-1777, 471 pp.

1939. Ludlum, David M., *Social Ferment in Vermont,* 1791-1850, 305 pp.

Discovery. Some time ago one of the delightful patrons of the museum called my attention to our precious sword of Lord Byron and recited to me a line from the first part of *The Courtship of Miles Standish,* 1859, by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow which reads:

> . . . *and his sword of Damascus,*
> *Curved at the point and inscribed with its mystical Arabic sentence.*

He then queried me if the sword has a Damascus blade, adding that one would think so from this impressive description of a Damascus sword. However, this mystery still remains unsolved but not so with his other queries concerning the sword:

Is the inscription an Arabic one taken from the Koran—the Mohammedan Bible—and do we know what it means? What a thrill we had the day we learned the beautiful and inspiring meaning of the words engraved on the sword —which proved to be as our good friend had suspected—taken from the Koran. To Harvard College Library in Cambridge, Massachusetts, we owe

our sincere gratitude for so willingly helping us in this respect. From them we learned that the inscription on the sword of Lord Byron is from the Koran, sura 53,3 (according to the concordance of Flugel) and that sura is the very appropriate one entitled: Divorce; revealed at Medina, according to Sale: Rodwell says at Mecca. The translation of Rodwell seems best. "And for him who putteth his trust in Him will God be all sufficient. God truly will attain his purpose. For everything hath God assigned a period."

And then one day I had good reason to believe the world is very small after all. A Syrian, living in Barre, came into the library and asked if we had any Arabic literature he could read. I produced our sword of Lord Byron with its Arabic inscription for him to decipher. This happening took place, by the way, after we had learned the meaning of these mysterious letters. He beamed, smiled, and nodded as he announced he could understand and comprehend this message in his native tongue. We did not have him leave the library without signing his name in our guest register and also adding a few words in Arabic that we might more easily remember the pleasurable incident.

Library

Accessions	529
Titles	131
Volumes	136
Transfers from State Library	9
Colonial Dames' books	21
Pamphlets	252
Maps	9
Broadsides	36
Continuations	140
Account and manuscript record books	96
Pictures	16
Scrapbooks	2
Engraving plates	8
Calling cards, those for balls also, etc.	43
Manuscripts (single pieces)	34
Manuscript groups (more than one piece)	25
Manuscripts (loose pieces altogether)	624
Total catalogue cards filed	3,027
Magazines indexed or rather analyzed	68
Newspaper clippings filed	661
Inquiries answered by letter	1,307
Books put away	18,181
Misplaced books discovered (6 weeks period)	150
Donors	129
Loans	4
Attendance (since Oct. 26—slack time of year)	1,400
Noon hour attendance covering same period	125

Newspaper Clippings. The number of newspaper clippings relating to Vermont history, which total 661, that were taken chiefly from the *Burlington*

Free Press and added to the library's file of current history may surprise some of you, but times without number these newspaper clippings have been useful to some of our patrons.

Sponsorship. Following is a brief synopsis of the historical research work accomplished by the Index of Veterans of the Revolutionary War, W.P.A. Project, as reported by the Supervisor of the Project, Dr. A. H. O'Connell:

"The W.P.A. project, Index of Veterans of the Revolutionary War, sponsored by the Vermont Historical Society and State Military Department, has gathered some interesting data and figures concerning the capture of Forts Ticonderoga and Crown Point in May, 1775, and the battles of Hubbardton and Bennington July 7, and Aug. 16, 1777, respectively. These workers have searched through 1428 different sources for information pertaining to these four Revolutionary engagements and have uncovered a wealth of information. Every town history in New England, providing the book is in the Vermont Historical Library, will have been searched for information concerning not only the American soldiers who fought in those engagements, but every enemy prisoner who settled here after the Revolution, as well as the names of Tories recorded in these archives. All the histories of counties on the eastern part of New York state have likewise been examined for this type of information. Accepted authorities aver that there were 83 men who participated in the actual capture of Ticonderoga May 10, 1775. The research of this project has shown that no less than 105 men are claimed by one authority or another to have participated. Seventy-two others are recorded as having been members of the expedition. Sixty-five names of men recorded as having been present at the capture of Crown Point May 11, 1775, have been discovered. In the Hubbardton files 335 names have been listed as participants in the battle; and in Bennington battle files 2890 separate names have been filed, recorded somewhere in the 1428 sources as having engaged in the battle. Enemy prisoners of which there are records are 96, 81 of whom settled in Vermont. The names of 443 Tories are likewise included in the files of this project. Genealogical research is being done on every American soldier engaged in these four Revolutionary engagements. The Ticonderoga and Crown Point names have been completed and many of those of the battles of Hubbardton and Bennington as well. Beside this, the project has arranged in alphabetical sequence the 1467 names listed in the 'Roll of New Hampshire Soldiers At The Battle of Bennington Aug. 16, 1777' by George C. Gilmore. Sixty of the final outlines—which means the date has been rechecked for errors, condensed in outline form and arranged chronologically within the biographical sequence—have been completed. This work when completed will be of inestimable value to librarians, genealogists, scholars, historians, and writers, as was intended by Mr. John Spargo, former president of the Vermont Historical Society, who recommended its inception."

A calendar of the General James Whitelaw Collection of manuscript papers covering the period from around 1768 to about 1828 is being prepared by the Vermont Historical Records Survey. Mr. Merrill C. Perry, the Acting Director of this W.P.A. project, states:

"The Calendar will be published and distributed to libraries and educational institutions in Vermont and to approximately one hundred institutions through-

out the other states. The finished calendar, like the survey's Wilbur Collection of Ira Allen papers, will, according to the survey, be of national interest, and with its index, identifications and life spans of authors and recipients be, in many instances, of more value to the researcher than would the use of the original manuscripts. Approximately one thousand manuscripts have already been calendared subject to final editing. The first published volume will cover some twelve to fifteen hundred pieces. Individual manuscripts consist of letters, deeds, leases, indentures, agreements, power of attorney, newspaper advertisements, memoranda of land transactions, notices of proprietors' meetings, orders, receipts, accounts, inventories of estates etc."

The W.P.A. Veterans' Graves Registration Project, sponsored by the Vermont Adjutant-General's Office, is making extensive use of the facilities of both the Vermont Historical Society and that of the Vermont State Library. The January 6, 1940 issue of *The Informer of Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine,* published at White River Junction, states that:

"Important historical facts concerning veterans of early wars in Vermont are being revealed by World War veterans who are working on the Graves Registration Project of the Works Projects Administration.

"One of the most interesting finds was in Rutland County in Hubbardton. A crew of veterans going carefully through an old cemetery found an old stone, flat on its face, overgrown with weeds and grass. Turning it over and brushing away the dirt, they were surprised to read that buried there was the body of one of the original '600' immortalized in Tennyson's 'Charge of the Light Brigade.'

"World War veterans who are working on the projects show great patriotism and pride in their endeavors outside of required work. Most of them now carry small bags of cement to do preliminary repairing of fallen, broken stones. They report immediately to the nearest Legion organization so that permanent care may be taken of the grave.

"Time is rapidly obliterating and effacing many of the old graves and some are already lost to the record seekers. In one town, where the Legion marks veterans graves each year, the W.P.A. crew found 50 to 60 veterans' graves which were not recorded as such and never marked.

"The W.P.A. Project originated with the American Legion which felt the need of making permanent records. The object of those interested is to make a survey of every cemetery in the State for the graves of veterans of all wars, from the Revolution to the World War.

"Data collected in the field in each county are checked there and forwarded to Montpelier where they are edited and checked against existing records in the Adjutant-General's Office and Town Clerks' offices. The data will be put into a card system. Location of veterans' graves also are being plotted on maps of cemeteries. Town Clerks have made requests for copies of the records."

State Cabinet. We are glad to announce that part of the State Cabinet consisting of the collection of birds and animals has been put in better condition.

Professor E. C. Jacobs, of Burlington, the State Geologist, and in charge of the State Cabinet, has welcomed the proffered services of The Robert Hull Fleming Museum, in Burlington, and those of the Vermont Historical Society

to assist him in making a beginning in some long-needed improvements; namely, the weeding out of some of the birds and animals from their cramped quarters, and the cleaning of the remaining birds and animals as well as the shelves.

That part of the collection which is undergoing a decided change for the better range in size all the way from wee hummingbirds to sparrows, woodpeckers, owls, eagles, ducks, swan, ostrich, fox, beaver, lynx, to a black bear. These specimens total around 320 in number and also there are about an equal number of birds' eggs.

The birds only have been arranged for the most part according to their evolutionary sequence but with not too much exactness, knowing that these changes are merely preliminary to the greater ones we hope are to follow.

Travels and Honors. That you may know the duties of your librarian-curator are not entirely confined within the four walls in which the Society lives and moves and has its quarters, the following opportunities were accepted in the interest of the Vermont Historical Society:

Apr. 20, Chicago, Ill. The Council of The Institute of American Genealogy has awarded your librarian-curator with a Certificate of Merit in Genealogy as well as made her a Fellow of The Institute of American Genealogy.

June 28, Rutland. Attended as guest the Board Meeting of The Vermont Society of Colonial Dames where closer coöperation and understanding were renewed and rekindled between the two societies which joined forces more than a quarter of a century ago, whose mutual purpose—among other things—it is "To perpetuate the memory of the men and women who were the founders of our Nation."

July 1, Ticonderoga, N.Y. Your librarian was one of the speakers at The First Conference of Lake Champlain Historians, telling about the Society's Collections Relating to the Champlain Valley.

Sept. 25, Montpelier. Broadcast over radio station, WDEV, here in Montpelier, on the National Life Insurance Company program on the subject of the first newspaper printed in Vermont, *The Vermont Gazette, or Green Mountain Post-Boy,* printed in Westminster, April 2, 1781, and, of course, on the Stephen Daye Press.

Oct. 2-3, Manchester. Attended as guest the Annual Meeting of The Vermont Society of Colonial Dames. In the absence of their Genealogical Director, Mrs. Charles T. Pierce, of Montpelier, it was my privilege to read her librarian's report for the past year. Their growing genealogical library of several hundred volumes has always been under our care and custody and will forever remain an appreciated addition to our own excellent genealogical library of New England families.

Nov. 3, Springfield, Mass. Was a witness in the court case dealing with navigation on the Connecticut River which concerned Bellows Falls and the Federal Power Commission. Once again it may be pointed out that old diaries and journals are of priceless value—even today in matters concerning the welfare of our people—as the court seemed to place a great deal of weight on a statement made by General James Whitelaw of Ryegate in the year 1773 as to the navigability of the Connecticut River.

Nov. 4, Montpelier. Entertained at home about 300 Washington County

4-H Club members who visited the museum. The majority of the young people were imparted a little gospel which they apparently enjoyed—or so the report comes back to us—which consists in part of these words: "Were it possible for all the souls now silent whose treasures we are harboring for preservation to posterity to be empowered with the gift of speech, I strongly feel their burning and challenging words would be:

'To you from failing hands we throw,
The torch; be yours to hold it high,' for future history will be what you of today make it."

Friends. Never in the hundred years of the Society's existence could the Vermont Historical Society ever have been blessed with more warm and cordial friends vitally interested in our welfare than is the case today.

Although the number of donors for the year is 129, and only 29 more than last year, still these individuals have happily contributed between double and triple the amount of gifts to the Society in comparison with those received last year.

Two local individuals have done such a good job carrying the responsibility of some of our problems on their shoulders as well as enriching the library's resources in a substantial degree, that I should like to honor them by telling you who they are:

Dr. Walter John Coates, of North Montpelier, is one of the individuals to whom the Society owes a marked debt of gratitude, and we shall quote his words:

"At a meeting of the trustees of the Universalist-Unitarian State convention, held in Rutland the later part of August, it was voted that all parish and church record books from dormant or extinct parishes (and similar books from active parishes) which are now in possession of the convention secretary or which may hereafter come into his possession, be deposited as a loan with the Vermont Historical Society. It was the feeling of the board that these valuable historical documents should be protected from mutilation and from possible loss by fire, water, and other casualties by placing them in the hands of the only Vermont institution adequately serving that purpose, where they would be accessible to students of history and biography and yet be available at any time to the convention and its members. It is a known fact that agents of historical institutions from several western States are now canvassing Vermont for similar material and once this valuable record material gets into the hands of out-of-State collectors it becomes irretrievably lost to Vermont institutions of learning and to Vermont research workers."

Miss Marion E. Blake, of Montpelier, presented to the Society at varying intervals all year long a collection of several hundred Barre, Vermont, imprints relating to the granite industry and free-time activities. When it is made known how hard these items were to obtain, we should extend to Miss Blake our deepest appreciation for all the time and effort involved.

For all these gifts we have received during the year, whether great or small —we thank you one and all. We surely do appreciate your kind thoughtfulness of our needs—which are indirectly for your benefit—whoever you are—for in the last analysis this is not our but your Vermont Historical Society.

Vermont Imprints to 1850

1799 Bailey, Elder E. *A Token of Love, to my Brethren Scattered Abroad . . .* Putney, Vt., Cornelius Sturtevant. 24 pp.

1804 Bullard, William. *A Union, Prescribed and Recommended; Somewhat Similar to the Moravians . . .* Windsor, Vt., Nahum Mower. 52 pp.

1805 *The New-Hampshire and Vermont Almanack . . . for 1805.* Windsor, Vermont, Nahum Mower. Unpaged.

1805 Sabin, Elijah R. *A Discourse on Gospel Discipline . . .* Windsor, Vt., Alden Spooner. 80 pp.

1805 *The Vermont Register and Almanac . . .* Middlebury, Vt., Huntington & Fitch. 138 pp.

1806 Freeman, Russell. *A Father's Legacy to his Children.* Written in prison a short time before he was murdered. Windsor, (Vt.). Reprinted by A. Spooner. 12 pp.

1809 Blair, Hugh. *An Abridgment of Lectures on Rhetoric . . .* Windsor, Vt., Thomas & Merrifield. 291 pp.

1811 *The Christian Economy, translated from the original Greek of an old manuscript found in the Island of Patmos, where St. John wrote his Book of Revelation.* Montpelier, Vt., Wright & Sibley. 85 pp.

1811 *The Christian Pilgrim; containing an account of the wonderful adventures and miraculous escapes of a Christian, in his travels from the land of destruction to the New Jerusalem.* Windsor, Vt., published by P. Merrifield & Co., T. M. Pomroy, printer. 156 pp.

1811 Hawker, Robert. *Zion's Pilgrim . . .* second American, from the seventh London edition. Middlebury, Vt., Swift & Chipman. 202 pp.

1811 *A Narrative of the Travels and Voyages of Davis Bill. Late mariner in the British Navy, and formerly of New-Fane in Vermont . . .* Brattleborough, Vt., William Fessenden. 144 pp.

1812 Humphreys, Col. David. *An Essay on the Life of the Honorable Major-General Israel Putnam . . .* Brattleboro', Vt., William Fessenden. 144 pp.

1813 Rowson, Susanna. *Charlotte Temple, a Tale of Truth . . .* eighth American edition. Brattleborough, (Vt.), William Fessenden. 180 pp.

1813 *A Token for Mourners, or, the Advice of Christ to a Distressed Mother, bewailing the death of her dear and only son . . .* Brattleborough, Vt., William Fessenden. 180 pp.

1813 *Vermont Republican, Supplement to the.* Windsor, Vt., Feb. 16, 1813.

1815 White, Phinehas. *An Oration, delivered at Dummerston, Vt., July 4, 1815 . . .* Dummerston, Vt. 16 pp. (Incomplete.)

1818 Rand, John. *A Letter to Elder Elias Smith: containing an examination of his thirteen reasons for believing the salvation of all men . . .* Danville, Vt., Ebenezer Eaton. 16 pp.

1819 Mason, William. *The Believer's Pocket Companion: or the one thing needful to make poor sinners rich, and miserable sinners happy* . . . Brattleborough, Vt., John Holbrook. 167 pp.

1819 Murray, Lindley. *Abridgment of Murray's English Grammar* . . . Newbury, Vt., Ira White. 108 pp.

1822 Perry, David. *Recollections of an Old Soldier.* The life of Captain David Perry, a Soldier of the French and Revolutionary Wars . . . written by himself. Windsor, Vt., Republican & Yeoman Printing-Office. 73 pp.

1823 Murray, Lindley. *Sequel to the English Reader: or, Elegant Selections in Prose and Poetry* . . . Stereotyped from the 4th English edition . . . Woodstock, (Vt.), D. Watson. 299 pp.

1825 Hervey, James. *Meditations and Contemplations* . . . Brattleboro', Vt., Holbrook and Fessenden. 2 vols. in one.

1825 Hubbell, Seth. *A Narrative of the Sufferings of Seth Hubbell & Family, in his beginning a settlement in the town of Wolcott, in the state of Vermont.* Danville, Vt., Ebenezer Eaton. 24 pp.

1828 Murray, Lindley. *Abridgment of Murray's English Grammar With an Appendix* . . . Bellows Falls, Vt., James I. Cutler & Co. 107 pp.

1830 *The Life of Joseph, the Son of Israel,* in eight books. From a late London edition. Woodstock, Vt., published by Colton & Smith, Rufus Colton, printer. 163 pp.

Also in same: *The Death of Abel* in five books. 133 pp. To which is added *The Death of Cain* in five books. 58 pp.

1831 *An Exposition of the System of Instruction and Discipline Pursued in the University of Vermont, by the Faculty.* Second edition. Burlington, Vt., Chauncey Goodrich. 31 pp.

1831 Vermont. Baptist Convention. *Proceedings* of the Sixth Annual Meeting . . . held at the Baptist Meeting-House in Ludlow, on . . . October 25, 26, & 27, 1831. Brandon, Vt., Vermont Telegraph Office. 24 pp.

1832 *A New Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs:* designed for prayer, conference, and camp-meetings, by a brother in the ministry. Woodstock, Vt., T. P. Haskell's Power Press . . . 144 pp.

1833 Murray, Lindley. *English Grammar, Adapted to the Different Classes of Learners* . . . Windsor, Vt., Ide & Goddard. 228 pp.

1833 Vermont. Baptist Convention. *Proceedings* of the Eighth Annual Meeting . . . held at the Baptist Meeting House in Brandon, October 17, 18, 19, & 21, 1833. Brandon, Vt., Vermont Telegraph Office. 30 pp.

Also in same: Vermont Branch of the Northern Baptist Education Society. *Third Annual Report* of the Directors . . . presented at the Annual Meeting held at Brandon, October 13, 1833. Brandon, Vt., Vermont Telegraph Office. 10 pp.

1838 Palmer, John E. *Essays on Important Subjects* . . . now re-published for the good of the religious community . . . Woodstock, Vt., Haskell & Palmer. 239 pp.

1840 The Press. *O.K.! Old Chittenden Forever!* Burlington, Vt., Free Press Office, Sept. 2, 1840. Broadside.

1845 Adams, Charles A. *Collection of Sacred Hymns*, for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints . . . Bellows Falls, Vt., S. M. Blake. 160 pp.

1849 *The Green Mountain Gem;* a monthly journal of literature, science and the arts. A. B. F. Hildreth, Editor. Vol. 7. Bradford, Vt., A. B. F. Hildreth. 336 pp.

1849 Hemenway, S. R. *The Sculptor's Beau-Ideal; or the Circassian Orphan, a Romance of the University and the American Studio in Florence* . . . Woodstock, Vt., printed at the office of the Spirit of the Age. 114 pp.

Vermont—Manuscripts

Alburgh. Laws Relating to Alburgh, Vt. Compiled by Marion E. Blake. 48 pp. (Typewritten.) (Note: Includes historical sketch.)

Village of Alburgh, Vt. Corporation laws, 1917-1935. 17 pp. (Typewritten.) (Note: Also sketch and bibliography. 6 pp.)

Barre Corporations. Compiled by Marion E. Blake. 14 pp. (Typewritten.)

Bayley, Gen. Jacob, 1728-1816. Autographed documents signed, 1755-1810. 35 pieces.

Bridport. Store account book of Samuel Buck & Co. dating from Nov. 8, 1804 to Mar. 1, 1805. 134 double pages. (Note: pp. 1-24 have been transformed into a scrapbook; p. 25 has been removed.)

Brownington. Names of the proprietors of Brownington granted to Timothy and Daniel Brown (Oct. 2, 1790). 1 p.

Cabot. Book of sales. Town of Cabot for the general survey tax, Dec. 15, 1789. Records date from Oct. 25, 1788 to Mar. 25, 1791. 14 pp. (Note: Includes list of the names of the original proprietors.)

Copy of record of proprietor's doings in the town of Cabot dating from July 26, 1786 to Nov. 3, 1786. (Dec. 15, 1824.) 8 pp.

Militia papers, 1803-1861. 5 pieces.

Miscellaneous papers, 1789-1812. 8 pieces.

Plan of Cabot nearly identical to the two plans in John W. Chandler's land record and atlas in two volumes, 1883. 1 piece.

Calais. Constitution and records of the Second Universalist Society dating from Jan. 1, 1848 to Apr. 10, 1906. Unpaged.

Records of the East Universalist Society dating from Apr. 2, 1906 to July 7, 1933. Unpaged.

Records of the Universalist Society dating from Jan. 6, 1849 to Apr. 2, 1906. Unpaged. (Note: Contains First Universalist Society records dating from Jan. 6, 1849 to Jan. 7, 1854.) 1st 11 pp.

Castleton. Indexed carbon copies of letters of Lake Shore Slate Co. written from May 25, 1882 to Mar. 28, 1884. 495 pp.

Champlain, Lake. Small Islands of Lake Champlain. By Marion E. Blake. 2 pp. (Typewritten.)

Chelsea. Records of the First Congregational Society dating from May 20, 1799 to Nov. 25, 1841. Unpaged. (Note: "Voluntary" is used many times in place of "First.")

Civil War. Autographed letter signed by Rollin M. Green of Poultney to Royal D. King, of Benson, about the 7th Vermont Regiment's having been deprived of the right to carry their colors till (in the language of Gen. Benjamin Franklin Butler) they have earned a right to carry them. 6 pp.

First Cavalry papers, 1862-1865. 70 pieces.

A group of letters written primarily to Miss Mary M. Barton, Larrabee's Pt., in Shoreham, by her brothers, Hiram H., Lyman A., Theodore T., and William H. Barton, while fighting in the Civil War, 1861-1868. 50 pieces.

Seventh regiment papers, 1862-1866. 191 pieces. (Note: Contains fiscal statement, general hospital reports, inventories, miscellaneous items, monthly returns, ordnance returns & circulars, and printed blanks.)

Clarendon. Records of School District, No. 1, dating from Oct. 6, 1856 to Feb. 25, 1893. Unpaged. (Note: Pages 1-2 are records of School District, No. 11, dating from Oct. 6, 1855 to May 1, 1856.)

Treasurer's records for School District, No. 1, dating from Mar. 14, 1857 to Mar. 31, 1893. Unpaged.

Coolidge, Calvin, 1872-1933. Autographed letter signed to Edward James Blanchard, 1876-1931, Plymouth, Vt.

Counties Situated in Vermont Incorporated by Laws of New York. By Marion E. Blake. 11 pp. (Typewritten.) (Note: Relates to Albany, Charlotte, Cumberland [Unity] and Gloucester Counties.)

Daughters of the American Revolution. Vermont. Bible, Church, Cemetery, Town Records, and Wills. Vols. 8-9. 1938-1939. (Typewritten.)

East Montpelier. Account book of Moses & Rich of No. Montpelier, Vt., dating from Mar. 19, 1844 to Jan. 30, 1845. Unpaged.

Fair Haven. Account book of the Hazard Slate Co. dating from Aug. 31, 1882 to Dec. 1892. 652 pp.

Fair Haven. Copies of letters written by the Hazard Slate Co. from Jan. 21, 1887 to June 30, 1891. 393 pp.

Georgia. Account book of Horace P. Blair dating from Jan. 1, 1825 to June 20, 1827. 192 pp. (Note: Doctor's book.)

Grand Isle. Laws Relating to Grand Isle. Compiled by Marion E. Blake. 34 pp. (Typewritten.) (Note: Includes 5 laws which set up the present Grand Isle, ferry & steamboat laws, bridge corporation laws, & bibliography.)

Grand Isle Co. Laws Relating to Grand Isle County. Compiled by Marion E. Blake. 23 pp. (Typewritten.) (Note: Includes historical sketch and bibliography.)

Hesseltine, Follensbe. Account book dating from Dec. 9, 1831 to Dec. 30, 1856. 117 pp. (Note: Includes accounts of John T. Stickney for meal, flax, etc., from July 1 to Nov. 7, 1870. pp. 118-127.)

Jamaica. Account book of Joel Holton dating from Nov. 17, 1843 to Nov. 20, 1885. 449 pp. (Note: Doctor's book.)

Jamaica Savings Bank. A sketch on its fiftieth anniversary by Eleazer L. Waterman, Dec. 27, 1922. 5 pp. (Typewritten.)

Kinney, Benjamin Harris. Sketch of the Life of Benjamin Harris Kinney by Dr. George A. Russell. 36 pp. (Typewritten.)

Land Grants. Record of grantees who have paid their granting fees for land in certain Vermont towns and gores, 1782-1788. 20 pp. (Note: Gores: Aiken's, Anderson's, Benton's, Harris', & Smith's. Towns: Brownington, Duncansborough, Fayston, Glover, Goshen, Norfolk, Sterling, & Waitsfield. (Note: Includes a.d.s. by Ira Allen.)

"Maine." Autographed letter signed, dated Havana, Cuba, Mar. 3, 1898, beautifully written to a friend, Miss Seawell, by Charles Dwight Sigsbee, Captain of the *Maine*, about two weeks after this battleship was suddenly destroyed at her assigned anchorage in Havana Harbor on the night of Feb. 15, 1898.

Middletown Springs. Tax list records dating from Oct. 2, 1889 to Nov. 22, 1889. Unpaged.

Monkton. Autographed documents signed, mostly deeds, 1788-1868. 15 pieces.

Monkton. School papers, 1843-1850. 14 pieces.

Montpelier. Autographed letter signed by Timothy Merrill, 1781-1836, to Charles Davis, 1789-1863, dated Dec. 26, 1826, relating to the governor signing certain documents and touching upon antimasonry.

Newbury. Marriage license issued by John Wentworth, Governor of New Hampshire, to Thomas Johnson of Newbury, County of Gloucester, N. Y., and Abigail Carlton of Bradford, Essex Co., Mass., dated Portsmouth, N. H., Feb. 16, 1775. 1 p.

Pittsford. Account book of the Vermont Iron Company dating from Jan. 9, 1866 to Sept. 20, 1866. 180 pp.

Plymouth. Account book of Nichols & Stickney dating from Aug. 1795 to June 26, 1841. Unpaged. (Note: Accounts for hay, lumber, rye, shingles, shot, turkey feathers, wheat, yarn, etc. Records kept in shillings and pence until Mar. 31, 1796.)

Poor. Questionnaires sent to the various towns in Vermont and used as the basis of a study by Prof. K. R. B. Flint, entitled "Poor relief in Vermont." 271 pieces. (Note: Work published in Norwich University Record, N. S., vol. 8, no. 17, Dec. 30, 1916.)

Poultney. Historical & Genealogical Material Pertaining to . . . Poultney, Vt. . . . compiled under the direction of the Rev. Frederick E. Wolf . . . By Roland Bishop. 1813 pp. 1938. (Typewritten.)

Randolph. A Walk Around Randolph in 1820, written for "The Orange County Grammar School Quarterly." By Ella K. Johnson. 10 pp. (Typewritten.)

Revolution. Copies of Revolutionary War pension records of Ebenezer Fletcher, James Fletcher, Samuel Fletcher, Samuel Haines, Jonathan Leavitt, Fifield Lyford, Abner Meigs, and Shubael Wales on file in the Pension Bureau, at Washington, D. C. By Winifred Lovering Holman. 22 pp. (Typewritten.)

Rupert. Austin Johnson papers, 1812-1871. 50 pieces.

Rupert Anti-Slavery Society records dating from Jan. 1834 to July 4, 1836. Unpaged.

Sermons preached in various northern Vermont towns from 1802 to 1816. By Rev. James Parker, 1764-1826. 9 groups. (Note: Mr. Parker was one of the early "horseback missionaries" of Vermont.)

Stages. Record of stage orders from South Woodstock, Reading, Felchville, Springfield, and Cavendish, Vt., kept by Marvin E. Bisbee and dating from Mar. 8, 1875 to Sept. 26, 1882. Unpaged. (Note: Scrapbook obliterates first six pages.)

Stockbridge. Treasurer's records for School District, No. 7, dating from Nov. 18, 1870 to Mar. 14, 1893. Unpaged.

Strafford. Autographed documents signed, 1779-1801, relative to the building of a meeting house and the settling of a minister. 8 pieces.

Strong, Samuel, 1762-1832. Autographed documents signed to Major General Samuel Strong, dated 1787-1817. 15 pieces. (Note: Number of documents signed by Governors Thomas Chittenden—6; Isaac Tichenor—2; Martin Chittenden—1.)

Titus. Some of the Ancestors and Descendants of Lenox and Rosanna Morey Titus, of Vershire, Vermont, Including the Allied Lines of Morey and White. 5 pieces.

Tunbridge. Account book of Benjamin H. Cushman, 1778-1870, dating from 1810 to 1829. 141 pp. (Note: Contains brick, shoemaking accounts, etc.)

Account book of Elijah Dickerman, 1783-1861, dating from May 27, 1837 to June, 1842. Unpaged. (Note: Blacksmith accounts with 3 pages of hide accounts inserted.)

Account book of Samuel Noyes dating from Sept. 1825 to Dec. 1, 1866. Unpaged. (Note: Contains labor, crop, sheep accounts, etc.)

Grand list papers for School District, No. 15, dating from Sept. 21, 1859 to 1886. 8 pieces.

Tunbridge Free Will Baptist Sabbath School Society records dating from June 1835 to June 11, 1871. 15 pp.

Two Heroes. Town proprietors' advertisements copied from the Vermont *Gazette* and *Journal*. Two Heroes, now North Hero, Grand Isle, South Hero, and Isle La Motte. By Marion E. Blake. 22 pp. (Typewritten.)

Tyson Furnace. Account books of the Tyson Furnace Company dating from 1835-1899. 42 volumes. Generously presented by Mrs. W. W. Stickney, of Tyson, Vt. Mrs. Stickney is the wife of the late Governor Stickney and one-time President of the Vermont Historical Society.

Free Religious Society papers, 1873. 6 pieces.

Vergennes. In the Days of the Monkton Iron Company of Vergennes, Vt., 1807-1830. By Adella Ingham. 48 pp. 1932. (Typewritten.)

Vergennes. John D. Ward papers, 1829-1837. 38 pieces. (Note: Autographed letters signed both by & to J. D. Ward, relating to the Monkton Iron Company.)

War of 1812. Autographed letter signed by William Eustis, U. S. War Dept., No. 97, to Henry Dearborn, 1751-1829, giving confidential information about Thomas Macdonough of the Navy. Dated Sept. 28, 1812. 1 p.

Warner, Lydia, sister of Col. Seth Warner. Account book dating from Apr. 18, 1741 to Nov. 22, 1766. Unpaged. (Note: Mostly weaving accounts. Includes 12 manuscript pieces relating to the Judd family & the authenticity of the document. Book is autographed "Lydia Warner Her Book.")

Washingtonian. Subscription list dated State of Vermont, March, 1810. 1 piece. (Note: Contains 16 signatures from 8 different towns.)

West Fairlee. Ozias King's copy-book of philosophical sayings dating from Mar. 17, 1816 to Mar. 2, 1818. Unpaged. (Note: Included is some verse. Cover is an issue of the Vermont Republican and dated ca. July 24, 1815.)

Whiting. Account book of James M. Chatterton dating from June 19, 1854 to October 4, 1854. Unpaged. (Note: Contains food and clothing accounts.)

Account book of Marvel Parker dating from Feb. 11, 1813 to July, 1849. Unpaged. (Note: Contains accounts of butchering animals, shearing sheep, chopping, crops, etc.)

Windsor. A List of the articles which have been sold since the fair from May, 1835 to Nov. 3, 1837. 2 booklets.

List of Voters in the East Parish of Windsor. 8 pp.

Papers relating to a Democratic Whig Convention at Windsor on the 4th of July, 1840. 14 pieces.

Vermont—Printed Items

Agriculture. *A Study of Agricultural Populations in Selected Vermont Towns . . .* A Report Prepared for the Committee on the Human Factor of the Vermont Commission on Country Life. By Genieve Lamson. 69 pp. 1931.

Allen, Ira. *Calendar of Ira Allen Papers in the Wilbur Library, University of Vermont.* By Historical Records Survey. 149 pp. 1939. (Note: Ira Allen manuscripts in library are also included.)

Anecdotes. *In Those Days . . .* By Prentiss Mournian. 326 pp. 1939.

Barre. A good 200 Barre imprints dealing with the granite industry and free time activities and covering the period from ca. 1853 to date were presented to the library through the kindness of the printers of Barre and Miss Marion E. Blake of Montpelier.

Bennington's Book, Being the Complete Chronicle of a New England Village With Various Digressions and Dissertations on Life Which Should Prove of Great Benefit to All Men . . . By Alexander B. R. Drysdale. 93 pp. c1927.

Brown, E. Lakin. *Autobiographical Notes.* By E. Lakin Brown. Edited by his daughter, A. Ada Brown. 75 pp. 1906. (Note: Reprint.)

Clarendon Springs. Lithograph of Clarendon House at Clarendon Springs.

Coolidge, Calvin. Mr. Coolidge's Address on Secondary Education. 20 pp. 1929. (Note: Autographed copy.)

Counties. Map of the Counties of Orleans, Lamoille, and Essex. From Actual Surveys Under the Direction of H. F. Walling. 1859.

Courts. *Rules of Practice in the Courts of Vermont . . .* By Melville S. Smilie. 95 pp. 1886.

Derby-Line. Lithograph of Bird's Eye View of Derby-Line, Vt. & Rock Island, P. Q. 1881.

Directories. *The Vermont Directory and Commercial Almanac . . . With an Appendix.* By W. W. Atwater. 128, 40 pp. 1855.

Vermont Legislative Directory. Biennial Session . . . By Rawson C. Myrick, Secretary of State. 664 pp. 1939.

Vermont Year Book (formerly *Walton's Register*) . . . Edited by L. W. Robinson. 367 pp. 1939.

Fiction. *The Doomed Chief; or, Two Hundred Years Ago . . .* By Daniel Pierce Thompson. 473 pp. 1867.

Geology. . . . *Geological Sections Across New Hampshire and Vermont . . .* By C. H. Hitchcock. (In *Bulletin* of the American Museum of Natural History . . . Article VIII, 1884. Vol. 1, pp. 155-179.)

Grafton. . . . *History of the Baptist Church in Grafton, Vermont . . .* By J. A. Swart. 24 pp. ca. 1903.

Highgate. Map of Keyes Landing on Lake Champlain, Franklin County, State of Vermont, Surveyed by Alexander Martin. 1836.

Map of Property in the Town of Highgate, Franklin County, State of Vermont, Surveyed by Alexander Martin. 1836.

Map of the Village of Highgate, Franklin County, State of Vermont, Surveyed by Alexander Martin. 1836.

Hinesburg. *Inventory of the Church Archives of Vermont . . .* Preprint of *Churches of Hinesburg*, 1789-1939. By Historical Records Survey. 13 pp. 1939.

History. *Notes By the Path of the Gazetteer . . .* By Abby Maria Hemenway. 2 vols. of 24 nos. 1886-1889.

Vermont in the Making, 1750-1777 . . . By Matt Bushnell Jones. 471 pp. 1939.

Social Ferment in Vermont, 1791-1850 . . . By David M. Ludlum. 305 pp. 1939.

Map of Vermont. By D. F. entworsen von Sotzmann. Hamburg, Germany, 1796.

Memphremagog, Lake. . . . *Beautiful Waters Devoted to the Memphremagog Region and Adjacent Counties in History, Legend, Anecdote, Discovery, Poetry, Drama . . .* By The Bullock Publishing Group. 216 pp. 1938. (Note: Vol. 2 of series.)

Middlebury College. *A Discourse Pronounced July 30, 1844, Before the Philomathesian Society in Middlebury College.* By William B. Sprague. 67 pp. 1844.

Not Faster Than a Walk; a Vermont Notebook . . . By Viola C. White. 144 pp. 1939.

National Guard. *Historical and Pictorial Review.* National Guard of the State of Vermont. By Vermont Adjutant General's Office. xxx, 82 pp. c1939.

Norwich University. *The Circle Squared.* By Alonzo Jackman. 8 pp. 1876.

Noyes, John Humphrey. *John Humphrey Noyes; The Putney Community.* By George Wallingford Noyes. 393 pp. 1931.

Poetry. *Bibliography and Gazetteer of Vermont Poets, With Key.* By Walter John Coates. (Note: Only in process of completion.)

Favorite Vermont Poems, Series V . . . By Walter John Coates. 161 pp. 1934.

Railroads. Map of the Country Copied From Hale's Map of New England With Railroad Route From Boston to Lake Champlain, Through Keene, New Hampshire. 1845.

The Story of the West River Railroad; A complete account of the life of the 36-mile railroad from Brattleboro to South Londonderry, Vt., reprinted from a series of articles published in *The Brattleboro Reformer* and *The Vermont Phoenix.* By Victor L. Morse. 32 pp. 1939.

Religion. *A Short History of Late Ecclesiastical Oppressions in New-England and Vermont* . . . in which is exhibited a statement of the violation of religious liberties, which are ratified by the Constitution of the United States. By A Citizen. 19 pp. 1799.

Revenue Stamps. *The Discovery of the Vermont Dies of the First Federal Issue.* By Collins MacR. Makepeace. (In Embossed-Revenue-Stamped-Paper, 1938. Vol. 1, p. 18.) (Note: This set of dies is in the possession of the Society.)

Willard, Daniel. *Daniel Willard Rides the Line; the Story of a Great Railroad Man* . . . By Edward Hungerford. 301 pp. 1938.

Windsor. *Old South Burying Ground, Windsor, Vt.;* a list of names taken from the tombstones and arranged with an accompanying plan of the grounds by the Rural Improvement Association for the purpose of interesting descendants and others in the establishing of a permanent fund or income for the care of the entire burying ground. 14 pp. 1904.

Woodstock Baptist Association. *Minutes* for the years 1789, 1792, 1795, 1798, 1799-1802, 1804, 1806, 1809, 1812-1819, 1821-1833, 1835-1844, 1846, 1848, 1851, 1852, 1854, 1855, 1857, 1859-1863. (Note: The word Baptist was omitted from the title-pages up to the year 1813 and including that for 1815. The library previously had copies of these *Minutes* for the years 1845, 1847, 1849-1850, 1853, 1856, 1858, and 1864-1867—which makes a complete run from 1835 through 1867. Mr. Harold Goddard Rugg, member of the Board of Directors of the Society and assistant librarian of the Baker Memorial Library at Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, states, in speaking of this set of religious pamphlets: "The first five items are of extreme rarity, no copies being in the Library of Congress, the American Antiquarian Society, and not listed by Miss Cooley. Those that have no imprint Mr. Vail thinks were printed in Vermont, probably at Windsor, but possibly Bennington. It seems to me that we are very fortunate to be able to get this very long run, a run which would be of extreme value to future historians.")

Canada

Miller. *The Romance of the Palatine Millers, a Tale of Palatine Irish-Americans and United Empire Loyalists.* Second Edition of *The Camden Colony*, Revised and Enlarged . . . By W. Bowman Tucker. 369 pp. 1929.

Names, Geographical. *The Origin and Meaning of Place Names in Canada* . . . By G. H. Armstrong. 312 pp. 1930.

Connecticut

New Haven. *Cross-Index to New Haven Genealogical Magazine*, Volumes 1-8, inclusive. Families of Ancient New Haven by Donald Lines Jacobus . . . By Helen Love Scranton. 301 pp. 1939.

Wesleyan University. *Alumni Record of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.* Centennial (sixth) edition . . . By Frank W. Nicolson. 1245 pp. 1931.

Windham Co., Conn. *Historic Gleanings in Windham County, Connecticut* . . . By Ellen D. Larned. 254 pp. 1899.

England

Falaise Roll Recording Prominent Companions of William Duke of Normandy at the Conquest of England . . . By M. Jackson Crispin and Leonce Macary. 250 pp. 1938.

Genealogy

Allen Family of Sandwich, Dartmouth, Fairhaven and Sherman Family. By Mrs. Anna Allen Wright. 30 pp. 1938. (Mimeographed.)

Atwood. *Philip Atwood, 1619-20—1700 of Malden and Bradford and Descendants of Early Generations* . . . By Elijah Francis Atwood. 48 pp. 1931. (Vermont Society of Colonial Dames.)

Blood. *Addenda to the Genealogical Record of the Descendants of Richard Blood—Baptist Hicks and Allied Families* . . . By Grace Cabot Blood Toler. 31 pp. 1939.

Botsford Family Genealogy. *The Line of Joseph* . . . *Youngest Son of Elnathan* . . . *Grandson of Henry* . . . *Ten Generations, 1639-1939.* By Eli Herbert Botsford. 200 pp. 1939.

Briggs. *History and Genealogy of the Briggs Family, 1254-1937* . . . By Lloyd Vernon Briggs. 3 vols. 1938. (Colonial Dames.)

Brown. *Joseph Brown of Barnstead, New Hampshire and Some of His Descendants.* By W. Murray Brown. 5 pp. 1939. (Typewritten.)

Brown. *The Progenitors and Descendants of Thomas Page Brown and Sarah (Sally) Parker* . . . By Blanche Brown Bryant. 137 pp. 1938.

Brush. *Crean Brush, Loyalist and His Descendants.* By Jane Norman Smith. 30 pp. 1938.

Buxton. *The Descendants of Anthony Buxton.* By John O. Buxton. 102 pp. 1934. (Typewritten.)

Connecticut Families. *Manuscript Genealogical Records of Connecticut Families Commenced Dec. 23, 1846 With Entries to About 1889.* By Edwin Hubbard. 383 double pp. (Colonial Dames.) (Note: Families of Austin, Boardman, Brackett, Chapin, Clapp, Day, Doolittle, Douglass, Ely, Goodrich, Hough, Hubbard, Mason, Parker, Robbins, Stow, White, and Wolcott in particular.)

DeWolf. *Charles D'Wolf of Guadaloupe . . . Being a Complete Genealogy of the "Rhode Island D'Wolfs," the Descendants of Simon DeWolf, With Their Common Descent From Balthasar de Wolf, of Lyme, Conn. (1668) . . . and appendices on the Nova Scotian de Wolfs and Other Allied Families . . .* By Calbraith B. Perry. 324 pp. 1902. (Colonial Dames.)

Folsom. *Genealogy of the Folsom Family; a Revised and Extended Edition Including English Records, 1638-1938 . . .* By Elizabeth Knowles Folsom. 2 vols. 1938. (Colonial Dames.)

Gaston. *A History of the Gaston, Harvey, Reid, Simonton, and Tomlinson Families.* By Mrs. Elizabeth Weir McPherson. 50 pp. 1939.

Hickok Genealogy. *Descendants of William Hickocks of Farmington, Connecticut With Ancestry of Charles Nelson Hickocks of Farmington, Connecticut With Ancestry of Charles Nelson Hickok . . .* By Charles Nelson Hickok. 469 pp. 1938.

Junkins Family. *Descendants of Robert Junkins of York County, Maine . . .* By Harry Alexander Davis. 197 pp. 1938.

Lee Family of Hounsfield, Jefferson County, New York; Direct Descendants of George Lemuel Lee of Camps Mills. By Walter John Coates. 34 pp. 1939.

Ligon Family and Kinsmen Association. *Proceedings in Two Sections . . .* 2 vols. 1937, 1939.

Longfellow. *Genealogy of the Longfellow Family, Being a Record of the Ancestors in America of Nathan Longfellow (1773-1840) & of His Descendants of the Longfellow Name.* 14 pp. 1898. Reprinted 1939. (Colonial Dames.)

MacFarlane. *History of the Clan MacFarlane, (Macfarlane), MacFarlan, MacFarland, MacFarlin . . .* By Mrs. C. M. Little. 252 pp. 1893. (Colonial Dames.)

Osborn Genealogy. By John O. Buxton. 37 pp. (Typewritten.)

Parish. *New England Parish Families, Descendants of John Parish of Groton, Mass., and Preston, Conn.* By Roswell Parish. 502 pp. 1938.

Pember. *John Pember, the History of the Pember Family in America.* By Mrs. Celeste (Pember) Hazen. 324 pp. c1939. (Colonial Dames.)

Perry. *Memoranda Concerning Descendants of John Perry, John Strong, John Fyfe, Robert Gray.* By Aaron Fyfe Perry. 28 pp. 1878.

Seymour. *A History of the Seymour Family; Descendants of Richard Seymour of Hartford, Connecticut for Six Generations . . .* By Donald Lines Jacobus. 662 pp. 1939. (Colonial Dames.)

Smith. *Charles Smith and Rachel Amy Bryant, Their Ancestors and Descendants . . .* By Tenney Smith. 404 pp. 1938.

Smith. *The Rock Smith Family to the Tenth Generation . . . an Historical Sketch and Genealogical Record of the Family, Based Upon the Collection of Old, Original Family Papers Left by William Smith in the Old Homestead at Merrick, Long Island, in 1884.* By Valentine William Smith. 112 pp. 1937.

Smith. *Reuben Smith of Pittsford, Vermont, a Record of More Than 450 of His Descendants, With Will, Inventory, War Records, Census Reports, Deeds, Contracts, Signatures, Etc. . . .* By Fannie Smith Spurling. 75 pp. 1939.

Speare Family From 1642; Genealogical Record of Certain Branches . . . By Charles Leon Speare. 294 pp. 1938. (Colonial Dames.)

Waters. *David Waters and Consider Law of Lebanon and Hebron, Connecticut, and Oneida County, New York, Their Ancestors and Some Descendants in the Line of Their Children, Aretus Waters and Caroline Law.* By Mrs. Philomene Jenkins. 96 pp. 1929.

Weld Collections . . . By Charles Frederick Robinson. 267 pp. 1938. Also a Supplement of Additions and Corrections. 36 pp. 1939. (Colonial Dames.)

Wheaton Family, Including the Quarrymen Who Cut the Granite for Building the Capitol. By Marion E. Blake. Unpaged. 1939. (Typewritten.)

Wheaton. *Historical Sketch of the Wheaton Family* read . . . at the Reunion at Barre, Vermont, Sept. 1, 1913. By Fannie E. Wheaton. 7 pp.

Whitford. *A Narrative of the Whitford Family.* Written by William Whitford of Addison, Vt., June, 1861, at Age Eighty. Copied by Walter John Coates. 35 pp. 1939. (Typewritten.)

Wightman. *George Wightman of Quidnessett, R. I. (1632-1721/2) and Descendants: Waitman, Weightman, Whiteman, Whitman, Whytman, Wightman, Wyghtman . . .* By Mary Ross Whitman. 476 pp. 1939.

Heraldry

Britain. *Historic Heraldry of Britain,* an Illustrated Series of British Historical Arms, With Notes, Glossary, and an Introduction to Heraldry . . . By Anthony R. Wagner. 118 pp. 1939.

Burke's Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry Including American Families With British Ancestry . . . Illustrated with Heraldic Colour Plates. By Sir Bernard Burke. 3058 pp. 1939.

Maine

Aroostook County. *History of Aroostook.* By Edward Wiggin. 2 parts in 1 vol. c1922.

Baptists. *A History of the Baptists in Maine; Together With Brief Notices of Societies and Institutions, and a Dictionary of the Labors of Each Minister.* By Rev. Joshua Millet. 472 pp. 1845.

Fryeburg, Maine, an Historical Sketch . . . By John Stuart Barrows. 309 pp. 1938.

Greene. *Sesquicentennial History of the Town of Greene, Androscoggin County, Maine, 1775 to 1900 With Some Matter Extending to a Later Date . . .* By Walter Lindley Mower. 578 pp. 1938.

Harpswell. *Historic Harpswell, Harpswell, Maine, Its Historic Congregational Church and Famous Ministers, 1758-1903 . . .* By Rev. Charles N. Sinnett. 19 pp. 1903.

Monhegan, the Cradle of New England. By Ida Sedgwick Proper. 275 pp. 1930.

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Donors

Mr. Horace M. Abrams, Mr. Vincent Alden, American Money League, American Society of Composers, Mr. George P. Anderson, Hon. Warren R. Austin, Dr. J. D. Bachand, Barnstable Tercentenary Committee, Mrs. Gaylord Warren Beebe, Mr. James Benway, Bethany Congregational Church, Miss Jane Bickford, Miss Marion E. Blake, Mr. Harry F. Bliss, The Boston *Globe*, Mr. E. Lakin Brown, Mr. W. Murray Brown, E. E. Brownell Engineering Co., Mr. John O. Buxton, Mr. W. D. Chandler, Clara B. Clark, Mr. Wendell B. Clark, The Club (Montpelier), Dr. Walter John Coates, Colonial Esso *Road News*, Mr. Frank H. Craig, Mr. Charles E. Crane, Mr. E. B. Crary, Mr. M. Jackson Crispin, Dartmouth College Library, Miss Bernice L. Day Estate, Mr. Theron S. Dean, Miss Jeannette Dean-Throckmorton, Mr. Guy Du Val, Mr. W. H. Eldridge, Mr. Wilbur E. Elethorpe, Mr. Zenas H. Ellis, Mr. Al-

ton E. Farr, Mr. Walter S. Fenton, Hon. W. B. Fletcher, Prof. K. R. B. Flint, Folsom Family Association, Mr. Leon S. Gay, Hon. Horace F. Graham, Mr. Will H. Gray, Miss E. Frances Hancock, Hartford Theological Seminary, The Hon. Carl Hayden, Mr. E. Roscoe Hazen, Mr. W. A. Hildebrand, Mr. Howard L. Hindley, The Historical Records Survey, Mrs. Richard Hoar, Mrs. C. W. Hodges, Miss Winifred Lovering Holman, Mr. E. T. Houston, Mr. Phil S. Howes, Hon. Fred A. Howland, Mr. George E. Hyde, Mrs. Jennie Johns, the Ithaca *Journal*, Mr. E. R. Fenimore Johnson, Mrs. Ella K. Johnson, Mr. Matt B. Jones, Mr. Walter E. Jones, Mrs. C. A. Keeler, Miss Bessie P. Knight, Mrs. John L. Knowlton, Mrs. Lewis J. LaBounta, Miss Genieve Lamson, Miss Agnes K. Lawson, Dr. George L. Le Fevre, Hon. Lawrence Lewis, Mrs. Nelson E. Lewis, Mr. William D. Ligon, Jr., Mr. Dwight L. Long, Mrs. Stephen Martindale, Mrs. L. D. McPherson, Mr. Kay Kirlin Moore, Mr. Forest E. Morse, National Life Insurance Company, Mrs. Mary G. Nye, The Odd Shop, Mr. Manuel A. Ortiz, Mrs. Margaret O'Ryan, Mr. Thomas Owens, The Pennsylvania Historical Commission, Pennsylvania Historical Society, Mr. D. A. Perry, Mr. Merrill C. Perry, Mr. Raymond Pitcairn, Mr. John Hudson Poole, Mrs. R. R. Post, Poultney Historical Society, Mr. Milo C. Reynolds, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Rixford, Hon. John M. Robison, Mr. Harold G. Rugg, Dr. G. A. Russell, St. Michael's College, Mr. Richard M. Saunders, Miss Emma Selle, Mr. Harold V. Smith, Mr. Percy G. Smith, Mr. Tenny Smith, Mr. Ernest A. Spear, The State Historical Society of Iowa, Mrs. W. W. Stickney, Mr. Arthur F. Stone, Syracuse University, Mr. A. S. Thompson, Mr. Albert W. Thompson, *Time*, Mrs. W. L. Toler, Charles E. Tuttle Company, The Universalist Guild, Vermont Adjutant-General's Office, Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station, Vermont Bar Association, Vermont Marble Company, Vermont Motor Vehicle Department, Vermont State Library, Waitsfield Sesquicentennial, *Weekly Philatelic Gossip*, Mrs. J. M. Welch, Mr. Lincoln H. Weld, Wesleyan University Alumni Council, Mrs. Anna Allen Wright, Capt. George B. Wright.

Loans

Mrs. Burnside Bailey, Mrs. Horace S. Haskell, Mr. Raymond Houghaboom, Mr. C. P. McKnight.

Secretary's Report

By Phil S. Howes

Pursuant to printed notice the One Hundred and Second annual meeting of the Vermont Historical Society was held in its rooms in the State Office Building, at two o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, January 16th, 1940. The meeting was called to order by President Gay with the following members present:

Joseph W. Blakely, John P. Clement, Charles E. Crane, Edward H. Deavitt, Leon W. Dean, Helen G. Dewey, Anne S. Donahue, Leon S. Gay, Clarence H. Haskins, Walter R. Hard, F. Whitney Harrington, Phil S. Howes, Margaret L.

Howland, Dorman B. E. Kent, Agnes K. Lawson, Lottie E. R. Mills, Arthur W. Peach, Merrill C. Perry, Harold G. Rugg, Riford R. Tuttle.

The reading of the records of the previous meeting was omitted by order of President Gay.

On motion of Mr. Rugg, seconded by Mr. Clement, the president appointed as a nominating committee, Mr. Clement, Mr. Crane and Mrs. Wardwell.

Mr. Harrington read his report as Treasurer and on motion of Mr. Clement, seconded by Mr. Crane, it was accepted, adopted and ordered placed on file.

Miss Lawson read her report as Librarian and it was accepted and adopted on motion of Mr. Crane and Mr. Rugg.

The nominating committee presented the same list of officers as elected for the previous year, and on motion of Mr. Deavitt the Secretary was directed to cast one ballot for the following list of officers as nominated, and this being done they were declared elected.

President: Leon S. Gay, Cavendish; Vice-Presidents: Mortimer R. Proctor, Proctor, Dorman B. E. Kent, Montpelier, Elbert S. Brigham, Montpelier, Curtis R. Smith, St. Albans; Secretary: Phil S. Howes, Montpelier; Treasurer: F. Whitney Harrington, Montpelier; Directors: Harold G. Rugg, Hanover, N. H., John P. Clement, Rutland, Walter R. Hard, Manchester, John Spargo, Old Bennington; Ex Officio: Rawson C. Myrick, Benjamin Gates, Harrison J. Conant, Leon S. Gay, Phil S. Howes, F. Whitney Harrington.

Mr. Clement, chairman of the committee on Constitution and By-Laws, reported the proposed draft and explained the changes. They were approved subject to final adoption at the next annual meeting.

PROPOSED REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Article One.

The name and title of the Society shall be "The Vermont Historical Society."

Article Two.

The objects of the Society shall be:

1. To discover, collect, preserve, and exhibit, under proper regulations, whatever relates to the material, agricultural, industrial, civil, political, literary, ecclesiastical, and military history of the State of Vermont, including genealogies of its citizens and records of their achievements; and perform all other appropriate functions as authorized by law.

2. To foster and promote intelligent interest and constructive effort in its special field, by any suitable means.

Article Three.

1. The Society, at its annual meeting, shall elect a President, one or more Vice-Presidents, four or more members of the Board of Curators, a Secretary, and a Treasurer.

2. The Board of Curators shall be composed of the President, the elected members thereof, and the state officials who are ex officio members of the Society and of the Board of Curators by statutory provision. It shall serve as the governing body or board of directors. It shall meet at least once a year.

3. The Custodian of the Society shall be chosen as provided by law.

Article Four.

The annual meeting for the election of officers shall be held at Montpelier in the afternoon of the Tuesday preceding the third Wednesday in January each year. The By-Laws may make provision for other meetings.

Article Five.

There shall be no limit to the number of members of the Society. Membership shall be open to all persons meeting the provisions of the By-Laws.

Article Six.

This Constitution, and the By-Laws of the Society, may be amended at any annual meeting of the Society, provided that the text of such proposal of amendment has been read at the previous annual meeting, or has been sent to the full membership list by order of the Board of Curators at least one month before the annual meeting. Absent members may vote by proxy on such proposals of amendment.

PROPOSED REVISION OF THE BY-LAWS OF THE VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Section 1. MEMBERSHIP.

Any person may become an annual member of the Society by making a signed application accompanied by the annual membership fee of two dollars. Dues shall be payable on the first day of January. If a member is in arrears for two years thereafter, he shall be dropped from the membership list; but may rejoin the Society on payment of dues. Notice shall be sent at least twenty days before a member in arrears shall be dropped.

Any person may become a life member, exempt from further payment of dues, by making signed application and paying the life-membership fee of fifty dollars.

Section 2. OFFICERS.

The duties of the officers shall be such as are specified by law, indicated by their respective designations, customary for similar officers, prescribed by the Constitution and By-Laws, or determined by regulations adopted in conformity therewith.

The President shall be Chairman of the Board of Curators, unless at his request the Board designates some other member as Chairman.

In the event of the death, disability, or resignation of the President, his duties shall be performed, until the next annual meeting, by the Vice-President designated by the Board of Curators.

The Board of Curators shall be the governing board or board of directors; and it may, as provided by law, delegate its authority during the interim between annual meetings, to an executive committee to be appointed by the Chairman, with the approval of the Board.

The Custodian shall have charge of the library and collections of the Society, including such books and documents of historical importance, belonging to the State, as the State may deposit with the Society in accordance with law. The Custodians shall be governed by the law, and by the rules and regulations from time to time made by the Committee on Library. The Custodian shall have such other duties as the Board of Curators may prescribe.

The President shall appoint, annually, a Committee on Library, of three members, as required by law; and he shall also appoint such other officers, employees, and committees, standing or temporary, as the Board of Curators shall authorize.

Section 3. MEETINGS.

In addition to the annual meeting of the Society, the President may, with the approval of the Board of Curators, call special meetings of the Society. At any time he may call meetings of the Board of Curators, or of the Executive Committee thereof, if such there be, on five days' notice, such meetings to be held at such times, and in such places within the State as he may designate.

On motion of Mr. Rugg, seconded by Mr. Kent, the Secretary was directed to cast one ballot for the following list of applicants, and this being done they were declared elected members in their respective classes.

Life Member	*Recommended by*
H. Jermain Slocum, 22 Lamboll St., Charleston, S. C.	John P. Clement

Active Members

Mrs. Mary E. B. Alden, 1150 Park Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.	F. Whitney Harrington
Florence C. Allen, Sheldon Museum, Middlebury, Vt.	Arthur W. Peach
Rev. Samuel Nelson Bean, North Montpelier, Vt.	Merrill C. Perry
Elliot Walter Bisbee, Middlesex School, Concord, Mass.	Matt. B. Jones
Elsie B. Chatterton, Vergennes, Vt.	Agnes K. Lawson
Sargent B. Child, Dorset, Vt., Historical Records Survey, W.P.A., Washington, D. C.	John P. Clement
Walter John Coates, North Montpelier, Vt.	Harold G. Rugg
Henry Clinton Culver, 108 High St., Brattleboro, Vt.	Miriam Fitts
Mrs. Madelyn S. Davidson, 12 Eastern Ave., Barre, Vt.	Merrill C. Perry
D. Llewellyn Evans, 34 Franconia St., Worcester, Mass.	H. J. Conant
Osmer C. Fitts, Brattleboro, Vt.	
Howard Everett Giles, So. Woodstock, Vt.	John H. McDill
Mrs. Evelyn Carter Giles, So. Woodstock, Vt.	John H. McDill

F. C. Holbrook, Brattleboro, Vt. — Chas. E. Tuttle
Mrs. Ida B. Horton, South Hero, Montpelier, Vt. — Agnes K. Lawson
George Edward Hyde, 34 Liberty St., Montpelier, Vt. — Merrill C. Perry
Elizabeth F. Johnson, 17 Mountain Ave., Woodstock — John H. McDill
Frederick O. Kendall, 9 West 68th St., New York — F. W. Harrington
Mrs. Sealand W. Landon, 42 Barnard Ave., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. — Elbert S. Brigham
Prof. Julian Ira Lindsay, 292 So. Prospect St., Burlington
Virgil Lewis McCarty, Marshfield, Vt. — Merrill C. Perry
Mrs. A. E. MacDougall, Liberty St., Woodlawn & Grove, Madison, Conn.
George M. McFarland, 2712 Grove Ave., Richmond, Va. — Sargent B. Child
Walter Butler Mahony, Scarborough, N. Y. — Charles E. Crane
George Wollcott Mead, 46 Washington St., Middlebury — Phil S. Howes
Middlebury College Library, Wyman Parker, Librarian — Agnes K. Lawson
Ralph W. Putnam, Waterbury, Vt. — Agnes K. Lawson
Miss Katharine J. Shaw, 25 East State St., Montpelier — Merrill C. Perry
George E. P. Smith, Jr., 125 Morningside Drive, Akron, Ohio — H. T. Waller
Joseph B. Stack, 32 West 46 St., N. Y. — Phil S. Howes
B. F. Stevens & Brown, Ltd., 28-30 Little Russell St., London, W.e.f. England — Agnes K. Lawson
Howard T. Swain, Woodstock, Vt. — John H. McDill
Miss Dorothy C. Walter, R.F.D. No. 1, Lyndonville, Vt.
Mrs. Mary Spargo Wardwell, 295 Maple St., Burlington — John Clement
Albert E. Warner, 72 Marion Ave., Akron, Ohio — H. T. Waller
Dennis Vernon Wells, Care of U. S. Immigration Office, Mooers, N. Y. — William F. Branch
Oscar B. Wells, Williamstown, Vt. — Wesley R. Wells
Mrs. Sylvia Beckman Wright, Dorset, Vt.

The Secretary read a list of members whose deaths have been reported since the last meeting:

Mrs. John F. Alden, Prof. Will S. Monroe, Oliver Cabara, Jr., John G. Sargent, Jean C. Bull (Life Member), Leroy W. Baldwin, Mrs. E. L. Bass, Henry W. Keyes, Edwin W. Orvis, Robert Roberts, Chas. F. Richardson, Eugene N. Foss (Life Member).

The following resignations were accepted:

Dr. Thomas Gibson — Kingston, Ontario
Mrs. Grace G. McFadden — Rutland, Vt.

The following standing committees were named: *Books*—Harold G. Rugg, Chairman, Dorman B. E. Kent, Arthur W. Peach, *Ex Officio*—Leon S. Gay, President, *Ex Officio*—Agnes K. Lawson, Librarian; *Printing*—Arthur W. Peach, Chairman, John Clement, Walter R. Hard, Mortimer R. Proctor, John Spargo; *Finance*—Elbert S. Brigham, Luman B. Howe, Henry H. Jackson.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned on motion of Mr. Kent.

Treasurer's Report

By F. Whitney Harrington

December 31, 1939

To the Officers and Members of the Vermont Historical Society:

Gentlemen:

Due to the nature of the office my report must, of necessity, be of a fiscal character and because of this fact I have limited it to the report made to me by my auditor.

In as much as the report will be printed in the next issue of the *Proceedings*, I will read only those parts of a special nature.

I have the honor to submit the following report for the calendar year ending December 31, 1939.

Respectfully,

F. Whitney Harrington,
Treasurer.

Mr. F. Whitney Harrington, Treasurer,
Vermont Historical Society,
Montpelier, Vermont.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with your instructions I have examined the books and records of the Vermont Historical Society of Montpelier, Vermont for the period from January 1 to December 31, 1939.

Herewith are submitted the following statements which comprise the results of my examination:

EXHIBIT "A"—Statement of Resources as of December 31, 1939
EXHIBIT "B"—Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements from January 1, to December 31, 1939

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

I have compared the attached Statement of Resources with the books and records of the Vermont Historical Society as of December 31, 1939 and the Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements for the period from January 1 to December 31, 1939.

I have verified all items representing resources with the records pertaining thereto and

I hereby certify that in my opinion, the attached Statement of Resources re-

flects a fair and true exhibit of the financial condition of the Society as of December 31, 1939.

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK A. MAYO.

Dated at Montpelier, Vt.
January 13, 1940.

GENERAL COMMENTS:

The net increase in resources for the year ended December 31, 1939 amounted to $2256.75.

Quotations on investments in stocks and bonds were received and are set forth below:

Investments in Stocks:

Name	*Shares*	*Bought At*	*Current Market*	*Date Quoted*
American Tel. & Tel.	50 Com.	119⅝	172	Jan. 3, 1940
Chesapeake & Ohio R.R.	50 Com.	47½	41	Jan. 3, 1940
Chesapeake & Ohio R.R.	1 Pfd.	Gift	95	Jan. 3, 1940
Conn. Light & Power	50 Pfd.	98½	115 Bid	Jan. 3, 1940
Duquesne Light & Power	50 Pfd.	103	117	Jan. 3, 1940
New England Tel. & Tel.	50 Com.	94⅝	125	Jan. 3, 1940

Investments in Bonds:

At Top and Santa Fe (Gen. 4s)	101½	104	Jan. 2, 1940
Govt. of Dominion of Canada	97¼	95	Jan. 2, 1940
Cons. Fed. Farm Loan (3s)	99½	101	Jan. 2, 1940
Narragansett Electric Co. ("A" 3½s) ..	102.83	109	Jan. 2, 1940
New England Tel. & Tel. ("B" 4½s) ..	107¼	125	Jan. 2, 1940
Central Ill. Pub. Ser. Co. (1st Mtg. A 3¾s)	100¾	102	Jan. 2, 1940
Mich. Cons. Gas Co. (1st Mtg. 4s)	98¾	101	Jan. 2, 1940
Ohio Edison Co. (3¾s)	105	106	Jan. 2, 1940

EXHIBIT "A"

Statement of Resources as of December 31, 1939

Cash in Bank (Exhibit "B")		$ 1,957.63
Investment Funds:		
Savings Acct. No. 53211	$ 5,324.20	
23533	4,599.90	
16123	5,134.10	
14755	4,547.61	
10643	4,602.55	
26100	4,547.61	28,755.97

Trust Funds:		
Dewey Monument Fund No. 24813	$ 3,356.06	
*Edmunds Principal Trust Fund	13,794.46	
* Balance as per book, no confirmation from Girard Trust Co. received.		
Edmunds Interest Trust Fund	2,186.32	19,336.84
Investments:		
Stocks—		
American Tel. & Tel., 50 shares Com.	$ 5,998.32	
Ches. & Ohio R.R., 1 share Pfd.	95.00	
Ches. & Ohio R.R., 50 shares Com.	2,385.22	
Conn. Lt. & Power, 50 shares 5½ Pfd.	4,925.21	
Duquesne Lt. & Power, 50 shares cum 1st Pfd.	5,150.00	
New England Tel. & Tel., 50 shares Com.	4,743.03	
Montpelier Savings Bank, 4,262 shares	4,262.00	27,558.78
Bonds—		
At Top & Santa Fe Gen. 4s	$ 5,093.93	
Govt. of Dom. of Canada 3s	4,866.74	
Cons. Fed. Farm Loan 3s	9,950.00	
Narragansett Electric Co. 3½ Serial "A"	10,305.36	
New England Tel. & Tel. 4½s "B"	10,925.00	
Central Ill. Pub. Ser. Co. 1st Mtg. 3¾s	5,037.50	
Mich. Cons. Gas Co. 1st Mtg. 4s Serial "A"	4,937.50	
Ohio Edison Co. 3¾s	5,250.00	
U. S. Savings Bonds	7,500.00	63,866.03
Other Investments:		
Certificates of Participation (Mont. Nat. Bank)—		
No. 2357	$ 100.37	
995	65.66	
1895	40.31	
1583	49.38	255.72
TOTAL RESOURCES		$141,730.97
SURPLUS		$141,730.97

EXHIBIT "B"

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements from January 1 to December 31, 1939

Cash in Bank January 1, 1939	$ 699.94

Receipts:			
Current Dues	$ 607.00		
Other Dues	108.00		
Edmund's	20.14		
Books	280.41		
Proceedings	75.25		
Interest	3,156.77		
Dividends	1,411.73		
Refunds and Misc.	13.75		
Appropriation	2,500.00		
Stephen Daye Press	300.00		
Total Receipts		$ 8,473.05	
Add:			
Investments—Called Bonds	5,262.50		
Transfers from Investment Funds	28,749.21	34,011.71	42,484.76
Total Cash			$43,184.70

Disbursements:			
Salaries	$ 1,452.50		
Books	1,295.00		
Proceedings	1,672.36		
Printing	42.11		
Library	423.13		
Postage, Express & Travel	40.38		
Edmund's	548.21		
Auditing	17.50		
Bond	25.00		
Box Rental & Misc.	6.50		
Certificates	3.75		
Interest Refunded	112.50		
Roster of Soldiers Participating in Battle of Bennington	314.31		
Testimonial for Hon. John Spargo	50.00		
Total Disbursements		$ 6,003.25	
Add:			
Bond Investments	28,168.59		
Transfers to Investment and Trust Funds	7,055.23	35,223.82	41,227.07
Cash in Bank, December 31, 1939 (Exhibit "A")			$ 1,957.63

LIST OF MEMBERS

HONORARY MEMBERS

Hon. Charles H. Darling	Burlington, Vt.
Prof. Charles D. Hazen	New York, N. Y.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

Edward R. Houghton	Cambridge, Mass.
George D. Lord	Hanover, N. H.

LIFE MEMBERS

William S. Barstow	Great Neck, N. Y.
Edwin A. Bayley	Boston, Mass.
Laura Morse Bayley	Newbury, Vt.
Mrs. Lucia W. Bayley	Boston, Mass.
Horace S. Brown	Springfield, Vt.
George H. Catlin	Scranton, Pa.
Herbert C. Comings	Richford, Vt.
Mrs. Annie F. David	Philadelphia, Pa.
Walter Frederick Dickinson	Jericho, L. I., N. Y.
Allen W. Evarts	New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Martha C. Fabyan	Springfield, Mass.
Fanny B. Fletcher	Proctorsville, Vt.
Eugene N. Foss	Boston, Mass.
Maj. F. Whitney Harrington	Montpelier, Vt.
Charles Fred Heartman	Hattiesburg, Miss.
S. A. Howard	Rutland, Vt.
Phil S. Howes	Montpelier, Vt.
Fred A. Howland	Montpelier, Vt.
Phillip B. Jennings	New York, N. Y.
Matt B. Jones	Newton Centre, Mass.
A. Atwater Kent	Ardmore, Pa.
Dorman B. E. Kent	Montpelier, Vt.
Frank Lord	New York, N. Y.
Hall Park McCullough	North Bennington, Vt.
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POSTSCRIPT

OUR leading article by Mr. Bailey marks the beginning of a definite interest on the part of the Society in the promotion of archaeological research in Vermont; and plans are now forming for the creation of a committee with power to forward such research. Thus far, except in the Champlain valley where the Champlain Valley Archaeological Society has done pioneering work, no research other than that of an amateurish character has been carried on; and while Lake Champlain probably forms the most valuable area, there are other areas in the state where the past can be made to tell its reluctant story. While Vermont should have a state archaeologist and needs a survey of archaeological sites, the question of finance intrudes in these depression days. Amateurs who carry on their investigations should keep in mind the suggestions of the expert—and I asked Mr. Bailey for a few. He writes:

If we can persuade the amateur that he can be a lot of help and can aid scientific archaeology by collecting specimens from the surface only, and leaving the digging to trained men, who are bound to come after him soon or late in Vermont, we would accomplish a vital point. Another point is to stress the importance of each collector keeping a catalogue in which he enters a record of every specimen added to his collection whether it be a broken arrowpoint or a perfect bannerstone. He should also keep a record of just where he found each specimen, either by using a number system or marking the relic. The former method is preferable. Collectors who make no effort to compile careful records and trust to their memory leave collections, after the owners have gone the way of men, that have little scientific value.

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Mr. Bailey was graduated from Cornell University in 1933; and after spending a year in graduate work in science, he became associated with the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences at Rochester, New York, as Assistant in Archaeology. During the three years he was in Rochester, excavations of Indian sites were carried on in practically all sections of New York state. In May, 1937, he became

archaeologist for the Champlain Valley Archaeological Society and for the past three years has directed archaeological work in the Champlain valley. The Society has published two reports: one on a rock shelter at Fort Ticonderoga and the other on a small village site near Vergennes. At present, he is Assistant Director of the Davenport Public Museum, Davenport, Iowa. Correspondence intended for Mr. Bailey should be addressed to the Museum.

* * * * *

The annual controversy in our Vermont newspapers as to what Ethan Allen "said at Fort Ticonderoga" bobbed up as usual this year. The historian has no interest in what Allen said or did not say, but he cannot escape the question even if he tries. All he can do is to point out once more that there is a reliable check on all that took place at "Fort Ti," that the best book of a scholarly, thoroughly documented type discussing what happened at the Fort is *The Taking of Ticonderoga in 1775: the British Story* by Allen French, Harvard University Press, 1928. This monograph is based on material that had never been published; and I suggest that Vermont newspaper editors and others who are not familiar with the accurate picture of the occurrences at the Fort make it a point to read the book. This book gives the detailed report to his superiors of the first British officer to face Allen and his men. This report has the exactness of detail characteristic of the trained officer. I now quote the section of the report dealing with the actual scene so often argued about.

". . . about half an hour after three in my sleep I was awaken'd by numbers of shrieks, & the words no quarter, no quarter from a number of arm'd rabble I jump'd up about which time I heard the noise continue in the area of the fort I ran undress'd to knock at Capt Delaplaces door & to receive his orders or wake him, the door was fast the room I lay in being close to Capt Delaplaces I stept back, put on my coat & waistcoat & return'd to his room, there being no possibility of getting to the men as there were numbers of rioters on the bastions of the wing of the fort on which the door of my room and the back door of Capt Delaplaces room led, with great difficulty, I got into his room being pursued from which there was a door down by the stairs into the area of the fort I ask'd Capt Delaplace who was not just up what I should do and offer'd to force my way if possible to our men, on opening this door the bottom of the stairs was fill'd with rioteers & many were forcing their way up, knowing the

Comm^{g} Officer lived there, as they had broken open the lower rooms where the officers live in winter, and could not find them there, from the top of the stairs I endeavour'd to make them hear me, but it was impossible. on making a signal not to come up the stairs, they stop'd, & proclaim'd silence among themselves, I then address'd them, but in a stile not agreeable to them I ask'd them a number of questions, expecting to amuse them till our people fired which I must certainly own I thought would have been the case, after asking them the most material questions I think I could viz by what authority they entered his majesties fort who were the leaders what their intent &c &c I was inform'd by one Ethan Allen and one Benedict Arnold that they had a joint command, Arnold informing me he came from instructions rec^{d} from the congress at Cambridge which he afterwards shew'd me. Mr Allen told me his orders were from the province of Connecticut & that he must have immediate possession of the fort and all the effects of George the third (those were his words) Mr Allen insisting on this with a drawn sword over my head & numbers of his followers firelocks presented to me alledging I was the commanding officer & to give up the fort, and if it was not comply'd with, or that there was a single gun fired in the fort neither man woman or child should be left in the fort Mr. Arnold begg'd it in a genteel manner but without success, it was owing to him they were prevented getting into Cap^{t} Delaplaces room, after they found I did not command. Cap^{t} Delaplace being now dress'd came out, when after talking to him some time, they put me back into the room they placed two sentrys on me and took Cap^{t} Delaplace downstairs they also placed sentrys at the back door, from the beginning of the noise till half an hour after this I never saw a Soldier, tho' I heard a great noise in their rooms and can not account otherwise than that they must have been seiz'd in their beds before I got on the stairs, or at the first coming in, which must be the case as Allen wounded one of the guard on his struggling with him in the guard room immediately after his entrance into the fort."

Lieutenant Feltham's report, from which I have quoted, was written just a month and a day after the taking of the fort, "before (on the one hand) any of the events had faded from the mind, and also before (on the other hand) it had been improved by frequent telling." "Ethan Allen's narrative, written four years later," as Mr. French says, "has to the historian the disadvantage that it must have

been preceded many times by oral recounting, in the course of which a story comes to take its most effective form, but not one always close to the original events."

Mr. French draws the inevitable conclusion that the person who first confronted Allen and who has in all these years been ridiculed because of his trouserless state was not Delaplace. Mr. French also suggests that when Delaplace came from his room fully dressed Allen might have enforced his demand by appealing to his two higher authorities; but it appears inconsistent with Feltham's story; and I must say that I agree with Mr. French in his inference.

Actually, of course, as the officer's report shows, there was plenty of confusion, noise, and argument, and without doubt the rough mountain men with Allen indulged in plenty of profane language, and Allen himself probably used some vivid phrases. The question does not seem to me significant, but it is important that Feltham's report be checked against Allen's story if one is to see with reasonable clearness what happened at Fort Ticonderoga.

Feltham reports that forty-five British soldiers were captured; Allen set the figure in 1779 as fifty and in 1775 as forty-four. As to the attackers, Feltham states "their strength at first coming that is the number they had ferry'd over in the night amounted to about 90 but from their entrance and shouting they were constantly landing men till about 10 Oclock when I suppose there were about 300, & by the next morning at least another 100 who I suppose were waiting the event & came now to join in the plunder which was most rigidly perform'd as to liquors, provisions, &c whether belonging to his majesty or private property."

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Readers with Vermont blood in their veins will sense without any analysis of mine the overtones in the letter I print below. Quietly, without fanfare of any kind, our people gather at more than one loved or honored spot in the state during the summer months. The fine old allegiance of the native Vermonter to his homeland has never been sung in lasting verse because we have never had the poet to do it, but it is a theme for a poet's skill; and the very pilgrimages on which the Vermonter goes, often alone or in a small group, attest a vitality of memory of things past that the years are not likely to change while he and others of his blood survive among the green hills. This letter was dated August 6, 1939, as from Braintree Hill, Ver-

mont, appeared in the Burlington *Free Press* on the seventh, and was signed, "Eleanor J. Clark."

Old Home Sunday in Braintree

With so many world and national problems discussed in your columns, would you like to hear in contrast of our Old Home Sunday on our hill.

The ancient white church overlooks range after range of the Green Mountains to the east and south. Killington, Pico, Ascutney are misty blue in the distance; nearer, forest-covered ranges are purple, or deep blue or bright in the sunlight. There floating clouds cast their shadows upon them at sunset,—

"Rivers of gold mist flowing down
From far celestial fountains;
The great sun shining thru the rift
Beyond the wall of mountains."

Inside, the church is kept as it used to be,—pews with doors, wing pews facing the pulpit from the sides, a high old pulpit, a gallery opposite for the singers, originally a sounding board.

Two stove pipes from stoves in the rear extend the length of the church.

Adjacent is the cemetery where sleep the hill folks of long ago; Ami Nichols, who was the minister 60 years, is one.

Now the only service held in the church is once a year, Old Home Sunday.

The hill folks, their town and city relatives and friends from nearby towns on this Sunday have a picnic lunch and "get-together" on the grounds, then fill the church for the service.

The local pastor in Randolph and the Rev. Arthur Hewitt, loved preacher, poet, writer, throughout Vermont, brought the message to us, Psalm 143, 5th verse, "I remember the days of old." As he looked over the congregation he saw many elderly folk, weather-beaten by farm work, one man 93 years of age. With them were their wives, their children, home-residents or home-comers.

A local musician, accompanied by the organist at the old organ, led our hearty congregational singing of old songs, followed by a male quartet and soloist, using the old hymns.

As we looked through the open windows to "the everlasting hills,"

it filled our hearts with gratitude that here in the heart of the Green Mountains we felt the peace and quiet of God's country.

I need not say that I shall be glad to publish in the Postscript letters or notes that bring the good news of such gatherings anywhere in the state—even where only a few gather near, by, or among "the old things that our dead leaders and forefathers loved, *viva adhuc et desiderio pulcriora.*" [*Living still and more beautiful because of our longing.*]

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Seventeen hundred and ninety-one was a year of destiny in Vermont's history, and 1941 may be a year pregnant with great issues and as fateful decisions. In any event, in 1941 plans are being laid under the general direction of a committee of the State Chamber of Commerce and a general Citizens' Committee to celebrate throughout the entire year the admission of Vermont into the Union. For a century and a half Vermont has stood sturdily by definite democratic ideals that have had to do with the worth of the average man, his right to freedom of thought and living under reasonable laws that he himself creates. In these days such ideals are under sharp attack both here in America and abroad. Possibly, to indulge in a bit of rhetoric, this mountain commonwealth may hold steadily and brightly for all America to see again, the torch of democracy, perhaps prove a heartening example to leaders elsewhere in America who face in their states the ceaseless march of philosophies which assert that in a highly industrialized country the common man is not competent to pass on the issues that confront him and that he must entrust his future and his welfare to the voice of authority. A Vermont speaker, facing an audience of a thousand delegates gathered in New York from all over America at a certain convention, asserted that "Regardless of what happens in the rest of America Vermont would remain a republic and a democracy to the end." His challenge, while made somewhat in fun, was serious enough to draw rousing applause. Perhaps he was right.

Regardless, however, of whatever the import of the sesquicentennial may be, the plans now under consideration call for a general and impressive recognition of the significance of 1791 and go farther to suggest that not only should Vermont look back in memory, but the state should examine the present and plan for the future. At present,

about 200 towns in the state through the recent town meetings set up committees; the state Department of Education is planning to bring all the schools into the celebration; patriotic societies, the Legion, and allied organizations are to be asked to assist; general organizations like the Grange, industry, and professional groups will be asked to lend a hand. The summer will offer wide opportunities for pageants, etc., and it is to be hoped that most of the 86,000 Vermonters living outside of the state will return on a pilgrimage to old homes or to the scenes where their ancestors lived. There may be a state dinner to which the governors of the original thirteen states will be invited, and the invitation will go to the then President of the United States. There is a possibility that the United States Post Office will issue a commemorative stamp. The Society will, of course, lend all its resources to this celebration. The Edmunds Memorial Essay Contest will be adjusted to deal with themes arising out of the admission of the state into the Union; a monograph by a specialist may be printed and distributed; the *Proceedings* will carry authoritative studies on themes related to the essential phases of the admission and its backgrounds. All in all, 1941 should be a memorable year in the memory of all living Vermonters and in the pages of the state's history. As the program develops, full information will be sent to each member of the Historical Society, and as we regard Vermonters of any type on our list as a key group in furthering the sesquicentennial we hope you will prove our faith by your works. At present, the headquarters of the committee are in Burlington and suggestions and questions should be addressed—Vermont State Chamber of Commerce, Burlington, Vermont.

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Miss Anderson's *We Americans* attracted very little attention in the state when it was published. The book is scholarly in character, following its theme patiently with the slow pace of research, and it undoubtedly looked to many readers as "too heavy"—as it was characterized by one of my busy editor friends. However, to those of us who find satisfaction in a hurried day in reading the unhurried work of the scholarly minded, the book is rewarding even though it does not offer any final answer to the questions it posits. It should mark the beginning of cautious but careful research into the problems of racial drift in the state.

Miss Anderson is a naturalized citizen who regards Vermont as

her "native" state. She was graduated from Wesley College, Manitoba University in 1920. In 1929, she came to Vermont where she was associated with the Eugenics Survey. Between 1920 and 1929, she attended the New York School of Social Work and at the same time studied for the Master's degree in Social Science at Columbia University. In Vermont, while the Commission on Country Life was functioning, she made a study of rural migration from three Vermont towns and continued her studies with the Eugenics Survey. She is now doing social work of a sociological nature in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, with her address at 404 Confederation Life Building. The Harvard University Press announced on December 28, 1938, that *We Americans* received the John Anisfield Prize of $1000 for the year 1937-1938.

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The story of the journey of the Stephen Daye Press to New York, the results of that journey, and the research notes that solved the puzzle of "jumping" an axe must go over to the June issue.

A. W. P.